

THE TIMES

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20p

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

In sickness...
As more people opt for private medical schemes, Wednesday Page asks how good the coverage is and reports on the case of a baby whose uninsured "extras" are costing £1,000 a week.

In health...
At 81, Elaine Blond, last surviving child of the founder of Marks & Spencer, is as active as ever in her lifelong devotion to good causes - and keeping up standards at M&S

For richer...
Phillip Whitehead attacks the people who pay lip-service to comprehensive education and send their own children to private schools

For poorer...
Sir Colin Buchanan, one of the authors of the controversial "Traffic in Towns" reports 20 years ago, reflects on how motorists have confounded the planners



David Minaric (above) is an interior designer of whom it has been said "he lays a room down to the bones". Spectrum finds out why

\$6m award for drug victim's son

Damages of \$6m (£4m) were awarded by a US federal jury to a man who said his mother had died because she took Oxyreflex, the arthritis drug banned in Britain a year ago.

The claimant, Mr Clarence Boron, had filed a \$100m suit in Columbus, Georgia, against the drug's makers, Eli Lilly of Indianapolis. Almost 100 deaths were reported in Britain among people who had used it.

"It's even more depressing than DALLAS..."

Queen hailed
A thousand white-clad officer cadets at India's equivalent of Sandhurst, Dartmouth and Cranwell all rolled into one hailed the Queen as "Maharani Elizabeth" Page 6

'Mirror' plea

Unions at the Daily Record and Sunday Mail are urging Read International to sell off the Scottish newspapers separately from the rest of the Daily Mirror group Page 19

Food for four

Four of Britain's new-born sextuplets have had their first oral feed, powdered milk. All six are continuing to improve. One baby is still on a ventilator Page 3

Grenada switch

Security control in the Grenada capital of St. George's has been handed over by the US Army to troops of the Caribbean invasion force Page 7

Leader page 13
Letters: On minimum sentences, from Dr J. Candy; investment, from Mr D. V. Gaultier; Hume statement, from the Very Rev T. Radcliffe, OF, and others
Leading articles: Commonwealth conference; Ulster chisel killing; Stock Exchange Features, pages 8, 10, 12
Sir John Haskins reviews his attack on establishment inertia; Free speech at stake, by Bernard Levin; Spectrum: Church in the Central American crossfire; Fashion takes the tube

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Unionist party quits Assembly and calls for SAS aid

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The future of the Northern Ireland Assembly was in jeopardy last night after the withdrawal of the Official Unionist Party in the wake of the murder of three church elders in a Pentecostal hall on Sunday.

The party wants the Government to send in the SAS to deal with increased terrorism in Northern Ireland and says its 27 members will not enter the Assembly until there is a tough security policy that works.

Mr James Prior's initiative aimed at restoring devolved government to the province looks increasingly fragile as only the Democratic Unionist Party and Alliance Party will now be participating.

The Official Unionist vote to withdraw was 21-4, but some Assembly men were bitter at what they saw as the leadership's attempt to use the attack in co Armagh to achieve its long-term aim of wrecking the Assembly.

Mr Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday appealed for calm amid fears that Northern Ireland may witness a new round of tit-for-tat sectarian killings.

Mr Prior was concerned about the possibility of a Protestant backlash in the wake of anger and revulsion at the attack on the Mountain Lodge Pentecostal Hall near Darley, co Armagh. The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, had said his party would organize armed protection for Protestants in

Continued on back page, col 1

border areas. He said such action would be entirely within the law if the authorities could not provide protection for Protestants.

But Mr Prior said the Government would not allow any part of the community to take the law into their own hands however angered or desperate they feel.

He revealed that the police had received information that an attack might be mounted

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against members of the police while at worship over the weekend.

The murders filled him with "horror and remorse". Though in the course of the 14-year campaign of terrorism in Northern Ireland there had been other incidents involving greater loss of life, none before has involved a cold-blooded murder of people at worship.

Mr Prior gave a clear indication last night that the SAS is already operating in co Armagh. On his arrival back at Stormont, he said the SAS was in Northern Ireland and when asked whether it was there, he replied: "I am not going to say whether they are. You must draw your own conclusion."

Mr Prior's condemnation and fears of retaliation were echoed in a rare joint appeal for calm from the leaders of Ireland's four main churches. And Dr

Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Republic, said: "Who on this island will not share a sense of horror, revulsion and shame at this blasphemous sectarian massacre? Evil has rarely shown itself so sordidly as at Darkley, co Armagh."

The three men who died as the terrorists fired up to fifty shots at the isolated wooden hall were Mr Harold Brown and Mr David Wilson from Kead and Mr Victor Cunningham from Armagh. Four men and three women were still in hospital last night.

The blood-spattered hall was sealed off yesterday while police searched for clues.

A group calling itself the Catholic Reaction Force has claimed responsibility for the attack, but police believe the killers were from the Irish National Liberation Army, hiding behind front names. The police think the operation was masterminded by Dominic McCloskey, who is wanted for questioning about 15 murders. The INLA said last night that it was investigating the attack and admitted that it had armed nationalists in Armagh.

A Ruger rifle used in the killing has been linked with a weapon used in three INLA terrorist attacks. It was used in the murder of two police officers in Market Hill, co Armagh, a year ago, and in an attack on a security barrier at Dungannon, co Tyrone, in which two INLA gunmen died.

Continued on back page, col 1



Bonn fury: Riot police seizing a demonstrator during yesterday's protest outside the Bundestag where the nuclear missiles were being debated. Report, page 6. More photographs, back page.

BA win on 'smash and grab' raid

By Michael Bailey
Transport Editor

Lord King, chairman of British Airways, has won his fight to prevent the airline being split up for sale to the private sector next year.

British Caledonian's plan to take over a number of BA routes and pay £200m for aircraft and other assets - described by the BA chairman as a "smash and grab raid" - will be firmly rejected by the Government, it is understood, despite widespread support for it among MPs.

In advancing the plan earlier this month, Sir Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian, argued that it would actually help with the sale of BA by reducing its £1000m debt; and would also restore a better balance to Britain's aviation industry, which is at present dominated by BA with 83 per cent of the routes.

Sir Adam gave a warning that a private BA with its debt largely written off at the taxpayer's expense would be an even more serious threat to the independent airlines, and British Caledonian might be forced to abandon Gatwick and transfer its operation to Heathrow to compete.

But the Government is not prepared to carve up BA in this way, it appears; partly no doubt because of Lord King's close relationship with the Prime Minister, partly perhaps because of his veiled threat that BA's 35,000 staff, who have endured massive redundancy to get the airline viable in its present form, might take industrial action against any attempt to break it up.

Ministers say the Government has no powers to order BA to hand over routes to British Caledonian, but behind this is a reluctance to take those powers by reducing its £1000m debt; and this further complicates an already difficult path to privatization.

It is not yet clear whether BA will be floated off before or after British Telecom. Both look like being ready about the same time towards the end of next year, and the Government's main preoccupation will be to keep them far enough apart not to swamp the financial market with calls for £4,000m (51 per cent of British Telecom) and £800m (100 per cent of BA).

It has not even been decided whether the Government will go for a 51 per cent flotation of BA or 100 per cent as Lord King wants - apparently it will be decided largely by the Chancellor in terms of how much he wants to bring in.

But one thing that is clear is that - as disclosed in *The Times* earlier this month - the Government and BA are confident that the airline can be floated off, despite its huge debt, without recourse to new financial legislation.

Benefactor may pay NGA fine

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

The National Union of Mineworkers has sent an urgent plea to transport unions for help to make its overtime ban more effective.

Amid signs yesterday that management was coping better with the industrial action, a letter has gone out from Mr Lawrence Daly, general secretary of the pitmen's union, seeking a block on imports of "cheap" foreign coal.

Meanwhile Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, will lead a delegation to talk today with Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board. The meeting was described as "routine" by the coal board, but the dispute is almost certain to be discussed.

According to the coal board yesterday the miners' action, which is seeking to improve a "final" 5.2 per cent pay offer, is having less effect than last week.

Yesterday the action resulted in several hundred miners deciding not to work or being sent home by management. Last week, according to the coal board, the figure was 3,000.

The overtime ban has led to an internal union row in the Durham area, with miners claiming to have been particularly badly hit because of a strict interpretation of the industrial and safety workers.

Both the Transport and General Workers' Union, with a large membership among dockers and lorry drivers, and the National Union of Railways, are to debate the plea for help in the next week or so.

Mr Daly's letter to the other unions expresses special concern about foreign coal and the safety of the workers.

The committee backed the union in its fight to get six dismissed workers at Stockport reinstated but it was claimed that there was no discussion of whether the fine should be paid.

The TUC General Council will meet tomorrow to hear a report of the NGA council meeting and will then take a view on whether to instruct the union to obey the law. The meeting will be followed on Thursday by a gathering of all the union's shop stewards in Fleet Street and Manchester offices of national newspapers who will decide whether to widen the dispute.

A statement after yesterday's meeting said the committee had reaffirmed its support for the NGA's policy of seeking a closed shop at Stockport and also its demand that the dismissed workers should be reinstated.

The Transport and General Workers' Union is arguing that the company can afford a higher offer because of increased profitability. Management replies that the return on capital is low and that its German workers have accepted smaller settlements despite a better productivity record.

Ford men reject new pay offer

Leaders of 44,500 Ford workers yesterday rejected a new 6.4 per cent pay rise, which is more than twice the Government's unofficial wage norm.

Mr Ronald Todd, chief negotiator for the company's hourly-paid workers, is seeking to match the 7.75 per cent settlement won by Vauxhall employees.

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Un coup de cologne

CHANEL
FOR GENTLEMEN



Mr Shultz: "Not the future at all"

The makers of the programme said it had no political message. But to many who watched it, plainly said that deterrence had not worked. Although the horror was understated, its impact lay in the way it brought the nuclear question into American homes, dealing with a city and with people with whom Americans could identify. The issue no longer seemed abstract.

The film also annoyed some critics by undermining the idea that nuclear war can be survived. In the terrible aftermath of the holocaust, dying people gather round a radio to hear the President of the US say: "America has survived. There has been no surrender." Words have a hollow ring.

Scientists said yesterday that the film does not show half of it, that nuclear war - as the experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki proved - is much more horrific than the film dared depict.

Americans overwhelmed by TV nuclear holocaust

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Americans are shocked, upset and thoughtful after watching the extraordinary television account of a Mid-Western city. The film has triggered a fierce political debate at a time when American awareness and anxiety about nuclear issues has been increased by deployment of US cruise missiles in Britain.

More than 75 million people, watched *The Day After*, a widely-publicized depiction of Lawrence, Kansas.

The film, which has been praised and denounced, shows how thousands of people are vaporized, maimed and stricken by radiation sickness after war breaks out in Europe, the Americans fire their Minuteman missiles and the Russians retaliate.

The theme is entirely bleak. Survival is shown as being worse than death as survivors root in the rubble and their bodies slowly break down.

Showing how the Government is trying to reduce nuclear weapons.

After the two-and-a-half-hour programme, Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, went on television to give the Administration's response. He said it was "not the future at all" and that people should support the President's call for reducing nuclear stockpiles.

The very appearance of the film has become the country's main talking point and a hot political issue. It is a focus for critics of President Reagan's military and nuclear policies.

To counter its effects, the Administration has launched a campaign to show that the experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki proved - is much more horrific than the film dared depict.

While most people watched it at home, thousands saw it in groups in churches and libraries. Psychologists urged parents not to let their children watch it. A telephone "hot line"

was set up in the town of Troy, New York State, to help people distressed by the film. Television crews filmed people as they watched, to get their reactions.

Books and pamphlets on the nuclear issue have been distributed across the country and the programme was yesterday debated in many schools.

● LONDON: The film should be banned from British television screens. Mrs Mary Whitehouse said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Explicit scenes showing the aftermath of the attack would be too horrifying for adults and children, she added.

The IBA said it would go ahead with screening on December 10 at 9.15pm.

Mrs Whitehouse, anti-pornography campaigner and president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, protested to the IBA chairman, Lord Thomson, over the weekend.

DeLorean talks were a poker game, man who endorsed project says

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The civil servant who was responsible for introducing Mr John DeLorean's car project into Northern Ireland last night described the initial negotiations as "a poker game".

The scheme, which was agreed in 1978, ended in receivership in February last year with the loss of the taxpayers' stake of nearly £70m.

But members of the Commons select committee of public accounts last night questioned Mr Kenneth Bloomfield, Permanent Secretary at the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development, about the decisions that had been taken when he was Permanent Secretary at the Department of Commerce, the department which first approached Mr DeLorean, in New York, on June 12, 1978.

A memorandum from Mr Louis Calvert, the Ulster

Comptroller and Auditor General, pointed out that Mr DeLorean had "required a decision in principle" by June 28 because he had received other offers of assistance from Detroit, Puerto Rico and the Irish Republic.

Mr Bloomfield last night countered MPs' criticisms of the speed at which decisions were taken, saying: "When it comes to dealing with industrial projects with competitors, we are both involved in a fairly massive poker game."

But the MPs also picked up the point that McKinsey and Co Inc had reported to officials on July 18 that the scheme was "extraordinarily risky" and that the chances of success were "remote".

Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Rutland and Melton, said that the report was one of several "alarm bells" and

he asked: "How risky does a projection have to be?"

The civil servant, who had earlier emphasized the difficulties of attracting employment to Northern Ireland, said that McKinsey had indeed fired "a very substantial warning shot" and had spoken of the project in the most pejorative terms, but there had been others who had taken a less gloomy view in spite of the acknowledged risks.

Mr Calvert also reported to the committee that to the end of June the receivers had secured £14m from the sale of cars, spare parts and other items, which had been added to the £1m transferred from the DeLorean company accounts.

"Payments by the receivers have amounted to £8.4m, leaving a balance at June 30, 1983, of approximately £6.6m," he said.

Man dies of burns after pylon climb

Delay over hospital could cost £1m

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Services Correspondent

Tadworth Court, the children's hospital in Surrey, is unlikely to be handed over before next March to the charitable trust set up to save it. By then more than £1m of National Health Service money will have been spent keeping it open.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister of Health, has ruled that the trust, set up by four charities led by the Spastics Society, is to be leased the Queen Anne mansion at the hospital, which the governor of Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, had hoped to sell.

But even with that decision out of the way, Great Ormond Street Hospital said yesterday that it would have to give its staff three months notice of redundancy before the handover takes place. Mr Tim Yeo, director of the Spastics Society, said the trust hoped to take over the hospital without having to wait three months.

Even allowing for the money the Department of Health is to

give the trust to run the hospital for the first three years, a delay until March will mean that over a third of a million pounds will have to be found from central NHS funds while health authorities have had to cut millions from their budgets.

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Then, in February, 1979, a Provisional IRA bomb meant for soldiers killed two teenagers from the three-street village as they walked to a dance.

For the people of Darkley and the surrounding farms and cottages yesterday was a day of

memories. Death's witnesses: Pastor Robert Bain and his grandson Darryl, aged seven months, who were at the pentecostal hall when three people were killed on Sunday.

Villagers want to live in peace

From Richard Ford, Darkley

Not for them the desire for reprisals, not for them the hatred of people with a different faith, rather than a weariness at the violence that has engulfed Northern Ireland and a longing to be left alone to live in peace.

One woman, a Roman Catholic, said: "To attack those people is an attack on all of us here. We mix with Protestants, do business with them and grow up alongside them. They are our friends and neighbours. It was nothing other than slaughter."

She had been held hostage with her young baby recently in her home only yards from the border by terrorists who took the family car. The shop assistant remembered being robbed twice at gunpoint by men who said they would return to "get her" if she told the police.

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Victims of the past

Catalogue of death

The killings near Darkley are latest in a line of sectarian shootings in co Armagh. In January, 1976, 10 Protestant workers were lined up outside their mini bus and shot at Kings Mills. A Roman Catholic was spared.

But with 10 minutes to go to the start of the match, a clock had to be found for the organizer's table. That problem solved, the two Russians shook hands and play began.

© MOSCOW: The British chess player Nigel Short, aged 18, has won an international tournament in Kasparov's home town of Baku, and Mark Taimanov, Soviet grandmaster, described him as a gifted player

The table was changed for a smaller one, then an argument started about its exact position under the strip lighting. Agreement was reached.

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the start of the match, a clock had to be found for the organizer's table. That problem solved, the two Russians shook hands and play began.

© MOSCOW: The British chess player Nigel Short, aged 18, has won an international tournament in Kasparov's home town of Baku, and Mark Taimanov, Soviet grandmaster,

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had complained about the table.

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The previous night five Roman Catholics were killed in separate incidents.

In 1975 three members of the Miami Showband from the republic were shot dead in ambush by the Ulster Volunteer Force near Newry. The attack was thought to be in retaliation for the shooting of three Protestants a month earlier.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary wants to question him about murders over the past 10 years and police in the Irish Republic want him because he disappeared in the middle of extradition proceedings.

Nicknamed "The Mad Dog" McGuinness, is thought to be a psychopath and the police believe he has no principles or truly republican ideals.

A former motor mechanic, McGuinness, aged 29, comes from co Londonderry. He is married with two children. His wife is also wanted for questioning by the RUC.

He is thought to have gathered round him a small group of ruthless men and the gang is believed to carry out forays into Northern Ireland from bases in co Louth and co Monaghan.

In the early 1970s, McGuinness was a member of the Provisional IRA and was involved with a "hit team" with two friends including Francis Hughes who later died on hunger strike. But he left the IRA believing it had "gone soft" and joined the Irish National Liberation Army.

He is a master of disguise and frequently wears wigs and sometimes dresses as a woman to avoid recognition.

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Hunt for vicious terrorist

Dominic McGuinness, the man the police suspect masterminded the attack at Darkley, is Ireland's most wanted man and regarded as one of the most vicious terrorists spawned by 14 years of troubles in Northern Ireland.

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A man convicted of killing 26 people in 11 cases of arson was a "pathetic nobody" who sought immortality by making false confessions to the crimes, the Court of Appeal was told yesterday.

Bruce Lee, aged 23, made the admissions to Humberstone police in the summer of 1980 and later pleaded guilty to manslaughter. Lee had alibis for some of the fires, the defence said.

In other fires a confused and elderly man used a paraffin heater, a woman smoked in bed and a boy admitted playing with matches. Lee had alibis for some of the fires, the defence said.

Lord Justice Ackner, presiding, described the case as exceptional. He agreed that evidence could be heard in relation to a fire in 1979 in which three children died, to determine the application.

Mr Gerald Coles, QC, for the Crown, described as "wicked and monstrous" the suggestion that the police had put words in Lee's mouth.

Lee had continued to admit to arson until an article in *The Sunday Times* in March 1982 cast doubt on his guilt. The evidence indicated a revenge motive against many of the victims.

Mr Ognall said that forensic

and other evidence showed that many of the fires Lee had admitted were not arson at all. One at an old people's home in 1977, in which 11 people died, was probably started accidentally by a plumber's blowtorch.

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Officers win safety plea**Prisons to be built with Victorian landings for increased security**

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Victorians were right about prison security after all. But it has taken a riot, prison officers being held hostage and industrial action to help to change official opinion.

The great Victorian virtue was to have accommodation wings in prisons built so that officers in them could see what was happening, apart from in the cells, from wherever they stood.

Where the new jails are

The four new jails, at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire; Bicester, Oxfordshire; March, Cambridgeshire; and Lancaster, providing 1,812 places will cost an estimated £75m.

Construction at Milton Keynes should start in 1985 and finish in 1988.

480 prisoners will be accommodated at an estimated cost of £20m. Building at Bicester should start in 1986 and finish in 1989. Accommodation for

600 prisoners will cost an estimated £25m.

The project at March should start in 1986 and finish in 1989. The jail will take 432 prisoners and will cost £18.5m.

Work at Lancaster is due to start in 1987 and finish in 1989. Three hundred prisoners will be accommodated at a cost of £12m.

The 10 new prisons already planned will be sited at

Wayland, near Griston, Norfolk; Stocken, near Streton, Leicestershire; Appleton Thorn, near Warrington, Cheshire; Full Sutton, near Stamford Bridge, Humberside; Swaledale, near Sheerness, Isle of Sheppey; Garth, near Leyland, Lancashire; Bovingdon, near Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire; Gaynes Hall, near Great Stainton, Cambridgeshire; Featherstone, Staffordshire; and Woolwich, south London.

First taste of milk for sextuplets

Four of the sextuplets born in Liverpool have had their first taste of milk as all of them continue to improve in hospital.

Liverpool Maternity Hospital said yesterday that the one baby still on a ventilator in the intensive care unit had improved overnight. The mother, Mrs Janet Walton, aged 31, was said to be comfortable.

The girls, born on Friday, had until yesterday been given sugar and water solution through drip feeds. Yesterday's feed of powdered milk was the first they had been given orally.

Meanwhile, a solicitor representing the family has denied claims of a "dutch auction" with the media.

Mr Rex Makin's denial came as the *Daily Star* published an exclusive photograph of Mr and Mrs Walton.

He said dealings with the newspaper were dignified and straightforward. "No counter-bidding took place."

Responding to reports of figures of up to £250,000 being offered for contracts for the family, he said: "At no time has anyone ever mentioned any figures for the story."

The figures bandied around are devoid of reality and reflect no credit on journalists who have pestered everyone.

Mr Makin said he was "badgered" by the *Sunday Times* about clinical photographs and the pestering continued from various other journalists.

Mr Makin said that efforts to sell the Walton "f" story were being made in the children's interests.

State help for the family will include £6.50 per week per child in child benefit plus a one-off maternity grant of £150.

Other benefits, such as family income supplement, would not be paid if the family receives thousands of pounds for selling its story.

Farmer fined over fatal straw fire

A Yorkshire farmer was fined £2,500 yesterday after an incident in August when a straw fire got out of hand and two people died in a nine-vehicle crash as dense smoke drifted across the A19.

Leutenant-Colonel Peter Consett, age 73, of Brawith Hall Farm, near Thirsk, pleaded guilty to starting a fire without constructing the proper fire break and without giving the required notice to the fire brigade. He was fined the maximum £1,000 for each offence.

He denied failing to provide for supervision of the burning, but he was found guilty and fined £500.

Imposing the fines at Thirsk Magistrates' Court, the chairman, Mr Joe Malby, said: "Colonel Consett made valiant efforts to remedy the situation, but was not able to do so without the tragic consequences which cannot entirely be ignored. It is not for this court to apportion blame but to deal only with these offences."

New rules likely to halt abuse of CB radio

By Kenneth Gosling

Changes in the terms of the citizens' band radio licence are likely early in the new year after representations by the main users' body, the British Citizens' Band Council. The changes are likely to reflect the council's case that citizens' band radio is a serious communication tool and not just a toy.

The council is confident that the radio regulatory department at the Department of Trade is willing to take action, and may initiate prosecutions over complaints of operating abuses rather than act only on deviations from permitted technical specifications.

Computers help the disabled

By Our Education Correspondent

Handicapped children yesterday showed Princess Anne how microcomputers have helped them to learn how to develop their minds, talk, read and make pictures. At a presentation of equipment and software in Bristol organized by the Microelectronics Education Programme, the blind, deaf and disabled demonstrated computer toys and computer-controlled braille printers.

One computer program enables a child to build up a picture from shapes and then to animate the picture. An electric car was demonstrated, with which even the profoundly handicapped can move around. Also on show were small robots, computer-controlled lathes and a satellite-tracking station.



In harmony: Sir Charles MacKerrars with Dr Arthur Fleischmann's bust of him. Sir Charles is to conduct the English Chamber Orchestra for the Royal Concert in the presence of the Duchess of Gloucester at the Festival Hall, London, tonight. (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

Rail-users try new Leyland line

By Alan Hamilton

British Rail is testing customer reaction to a new cut-price carriage which is essentially a Leyland bus mounted on railway bogies.

The coach, which cost £79,000 to build, compared with £170,000 for a double-glazed, air-conditioned Inter-City carriage, is being evaluated for possible use on shorter cross-country routes, where costs are critical.

British Rail denies that the vehicle heralds the reintroduction of third-class travel, but passengers who find the coach marshallled into the regular train service between Euston and Shrewsbury are being asked in a questionnaire whether they would be prepared to pay less to ride in such economic style.

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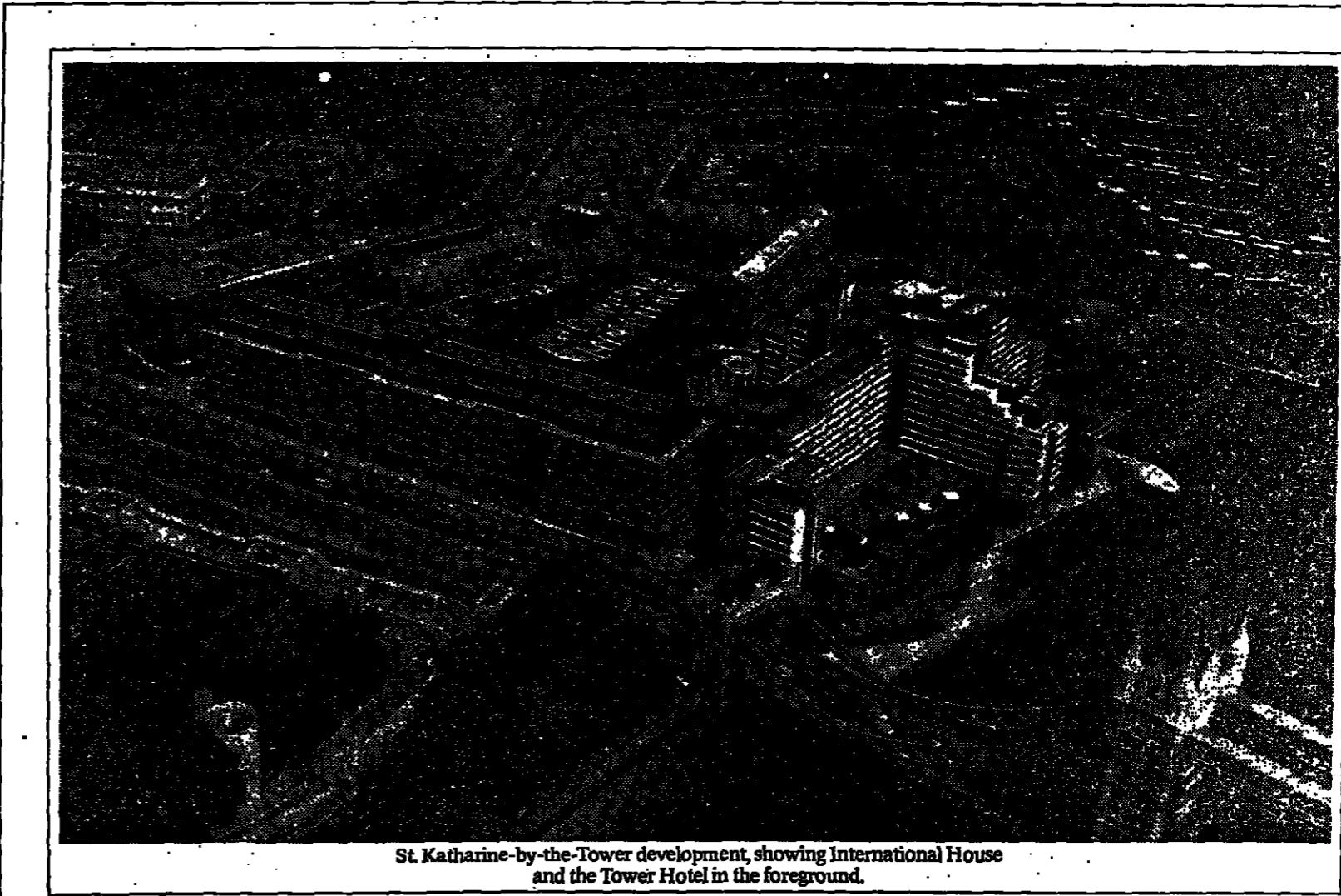
The ride was appreciably noisier than a standard Inter-City coach, but quieter and smoother than in the aging diesel multiple units which it would replace.

Leg-room was more adequate than ample, and lateral space in the pairs of seats is noticeably cramped without the benefit of a dividing arm rest.

Passenger reaction according to British Rail is evenly

Balloonists celebrate a bicentenary

Lift-off: In Paris 200 years ago yesterday the Montgolfier brothers' balloon made the first manned flight (engraving below). At Trentham Gardens near Stoke-on-Trent the bicentenary was celebrated by balloonists in period costume. (Photographs: Brian Harris).



St. Katharine-by-the-Tower development, showing International House and the Tower Hotel in the foreground.

When it came to St. Katharine-by-the-Tower, the Taymech team didn't lose their heads.

In recent years, Taymech Ltd. has been involved in some 20 million pounds-worth of engineering and environmental services for this historic redevelopment.

What could have been a massive organisational headache, turned out to be a typical, smoothly-run Taymech operation.

The work, on time and within budget, spanned many areas of activity, from the elegant Tower Hotel to the environmental excellence of the new International House, part of the London World Trade Centre.

The Taymech team have worked with

House prices remain stable, survey of estate agents shows

House prices remained stable during the quarter that ended in October despite brighter economic prospects which might have pushed them up, according to a survey published today by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

Half the estate agents taking part in the survey reported no change in prices while a third reported increases of about 2 per cent during the quarter.

Although there were marked variations in the different regions, confirming the institute's conclusion that the market was "brisk in some areas, sluggish in others", there was nationally a slight downward tilt in prices.

About 13 per cent of agents reported falls compared with 8 per cent the previous quarter, but in areas of high demand, including London and the South-east, sellers tended to ignore estate agents' advice and tested the market at "ridiculously high prices".

Mr John Thomas, the institute's spokesman on the housing market, said that shortened mortgage queues, incomes increasing at a faster rate than inflation and a brighter forecast for trade and industry might well have led to a marked

Saab turbo cars recalled over gear box flaw

Saab, the Swedish car manufacturer, is recalling 4,369 turbo models sold in Britain before 1981 for urgent modifications after the discovery that gear boxes have seized after losing all their oil.

The fault appears to come from an exhaust mounting point on the gear box housing. Vibrations from the exhaust system can lead to deterioration.

Cars affected are the 99 and 900 turbos from the model years 1978, 1979 and 1980. They will be fitted with new exhaust brackets.

Ex-headmaster may launch advice service

Dr Lyn Blackshaw, the former headmaster of Dartington Hall, is considering setting up a counselling service for people with relationship problems.

Dr Blackshaw, who resigned in September after photographs of himself and his wife appeared in *The Sun* newspaper, formerly operated a similar service in the United States.

Mrs Beth Blackshaw says in this week's *Woman's Own* that sex education in the classroom is not ideal, but is necessary

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PARLIAMENT November 21 1983

Greeks ask for Elgin marbles

COMMONS

The British Government is carefully considering a formal request from the Greek Government, through the Greek Ambassador in London, for the return of the Elgin Marbles, which once formed part of the Parthenon in Athens.

Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said: "Of course we support the Greeks in their desire to have the Parthenon in the Commons, said during questions in the Commons that if the marbles were returned, they would have to be housed in a museum, not on the Parthenon."

Sir David Price (Eastleigh, C) in raising the issue asked: "Will the Minister regard the Greek Government: 'No Elgin, no marble and no British Museum, no marble'?" The present level of sulphur dioxide in the Athenian atmosphere is as destructive of what remains of the Parthenon as Turkish gunfire, Turkish gunpowder and the vandals and marauders of the Greek people.

Mr Waldegrave: Worst of all were those who converted it to a church in 450 AD. (Laughter.) There is no proposal from the Greek Government to replace the marbles on the structure of the Parthenon if they were returned. They would have to be a museum.

Mr Christopher Murphy (Welwyn Hatfield, C): The current emotion shows that in more ways than one the Greeks have lost their marbles—(Labour protests)—and it would be more helpful if the Greek Govern-

ment appreciated the realistic and legal approach by Lord Elgin to the marbles.

Mr Waldegrave: The British Government will give the request of the Greek Government serious consideration, of course.

Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, Lab): Supplementary questions from the Conservatives on this matter merely add insult to injuries that have been inflicted.

The circumstances and manner in which the Elgin Marbles, so-called, were taken from Greece was bitterly denounced by most English people at the time, headed by Lord Byron and he pronounced a terrible curse on those engaged in the transaction. Will the Government look seriously at this request from a friendly democratic Government?

Mr Waldegrave: Lord Byron may have been against it, but as Mr Foot knows—no remembers (laughter)—a small committee of the House looked into the matter and believed that the marbles had been acquired and added the view that if the marbles had not been taken away they would have been more seriously damaged.

Mr Tony Jessel (Twickenham, C): Will the minister expand on the suggestion that injuries were inflicted?—Mr Foot used the words injuries—since Britain saved them after years of neglect, decay and dilapidation, getting worse, not only under Turkish but under Greek rule over many centuries.

Mr Waldegrave: There is no disagreement between the British and Greek Governments on the

danger in which they were at that time.

Mr Andrew Faulds (Wardie, East, Lab): In taking the matter seriously, will he agree that it may be time to accept that there is an argument in countries in the Third World and others that a certain limited range of these objects should be returned?

If we do not draw up a list of limited range, for restitution, we shall have to face commercial and economic pressures to do so when dealing with other matters.

Mr Waldegrave: Mr Faulds is right in saying that this raises wide issues. We have to consider carefully the implications, not only for the British Museum, but for other

countries in the region.

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Bill does not make divorce easier

HOUSE OF LORDS

Mr Waldegrave: A large number, including the Greek and Turkish Governments in that case.

Mr Denis Conroy (Falkirk, West, Lab): Lord Elgin used his position as ambassador to get his hands on the marbles, without the consent of the people of Greece and then sold them to the British Government for £35,000. Will the minister now do the decent thing and send them back to Greece so that they can be exhibited in their proper homeland?

Will he make reparation for that act of piracy by Lord Elgin, robbing the Parthenon to decorate his villa in Scotland?

Mr Waldegrave: The matter was not described by the select committee and there is no serious criticism of the way the British Museum displays them.

Mr Waldegrave: said, in a later written reply, that Lord Gowrie, Minister for the Arts, had no plans to meet Miss Melina Mercouri, Greek Minister for Culture, to discuss the Parthenon Marbles.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Restrictive Trade Bills (Stock Exchange), Bill, second reading, Lords (2.15): Agricultural Holdings Bill, committee first day.

The Oil Taxation Bill, which has reached the Commons, was read a second time. The Bill changes the reliefs for expenditure on assets in the oilfields and changes the basis of petroleum revenue tax.

Mr Michael Foot (Darlington, C): What government might be interested in the horses in St Mark's Square, Venice?

Mr Waldegrave: Worst of all were those who converted it to a church in 450 AD. (Laughter.) There is no proposal from the Greek Government to replace the marbles on the structure of the Parthenon if they were returned. They would have to be a museum.

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long before Selfield was ever conceived, was concerned about a higher than national average incidence of cancer in Cumbria at that time?

Mr Waldegrave: I did read the letter. Matters to do with allegations made on any occasion about some link between cancer and Windscale is now subject to the inquiry announced by the Secretary of State via Douglas Black.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, SNP): Would it not be better for the health and safety of Cumbria and the people of the West of Scotland, where radioactivity has risen dramatically, that this processing facility, which is laundering the dirty nuclear washing of a large part of the world should be closed and this discharge stopped at least until independent research has confirmed there is no danger from it?

Mr Waldegrave: I do not think that would be right or necessary. Very large expenditure has been undertaken, with the full cooperation of BNFL in the last few years, which will produce further major improvements in the discharge. I reiterate that BNFL has been operating within national and international safety limits.

Mr Waldegrave: Yes, we will make available the results of the report.

The first question he made is a helpful one and I will consider it with the department concerned. I am sorry if I have made the media this weekend. There is no question of BNFL operating outside their authorization for licensure.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Tottenham, Lab): Is it the Government's intention to make more capital available so the technological development would be made possible, thus ensuring any sea discharges in the future.

Mr Waldegrave: replied that £80m was already committed. Another £20m in process of being committed.

But (he said) shortage of money is not the problem. To some extent BNFL suffice some of the problems of being first in the field and having older plant. So far as it is necessary to spend money to make improvements which can be made that money will money will be spent.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on industry, said they were dealing with the future of not only a major and indispensable public service, the telephone system, but a whole range of present and future services that involved the transmission of information.

For 70 years under public ownership and closely regulated monopoly, British Telecom and the Post Office before it had provided a unique combination of public service, profitability and technological advantage.

The Government wanted the committee stage finished by December 1 with subsequent report and third reading to take place on two days. The committee would be able to consider the Bill for a further four days.

The nation had invested in success under Conservative and Labour Governments and Labour wished to continue and sustain that in the national interest.

Mr Mark Lester-Boyd (Morecambe and Lunesdale, C): The Government is to be congratulated on its decision to make further reductions over the next couple of years. The authorizing departments (he said) keep a continual watch on the situation and all the available scientific and monitoring data, and will take whatever action is necessary to ensure continued protection of the public.

A discharge occurred over the weekend of November 12-14, which caused some contamination of a short stretch of beach near the site which was discovered on November 19. British Nuclear Fuels Limited have stated that this did not represent a danger to the public and the beach was reopened last night.

As a precaution, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is carrying out its own monitoring in the area, including monitoring of the beach and fish. Inspectors of my department are continuing to monitor to discover how far the incident occurred and whether there has been any breach of the conditions of the authorization.

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Israelis draw a veil of secrecy over deal to free shot-down pilot

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The Israeli Government yesterday maintained a total orchestrated silence about details of the intriguing deal with the Lebanese administration of President Amin Gemayel which enabled it to secure the safe return of one of its pilots less than 12 hours after he was shot down while on a bombing mission near Beirut.

The pilot arrived home in Israel on Sunday night after being whisked by Israeli military helicopter from an unspecified location in the southern outskirts of Beirut where he was in the custody of the Lebanese Army. There were no indications that Israel had agreed to any terms to secure his release or had used threats.

Diplomatic sources claimed that the official ban on publication of all but the barest details of the pilot's return had been an integral part of the deal and were designed to minimize the Lebanese Government's embarrassment in the Arab world for agreeing to allow the rescue to take place.

It is believed that the Israelis relied heavily on the network of contacts they have built up among the Lebanese Falangists to set up the delicate communications necessary to effect the handover. All parties were aware that it was certain to incur the wrath of the Syrians.

Two-nation trip by Kissinger

Washington (Reuters) - The US bipartisan commission on Central America, headed by Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, will make a fact-finding visit to Mexico and Venezuela next month, the commission announced yesterday.

The two countries are members of the Contadora Group, which also includes Panama and Colombia and is seeking peace in Central America.

The Kissinger commission visited Panama last month during a Central American tour and some of its members had talks earlier with President Belisario Betancur of Colombia in New York.

The commission, established by president Reagan to make recommendations on how Washington should deal with Central America, is scheduled to depart for Mexico on December 14 and return to Washington the next day.

● GUATEMALA CITY

Guerrillas killed the military commander of the Solola district in Western Guatemala by exploding a mine as his car passed by on a rural road.

Colonel Luis Alfonso Rebull Capelli, commander of the Solola military district, was killed on the road between the towns of San Lucas Toliman and Santiago Atitlan.

● SAN SALVADOR

Government troops fought guerrillas for the second day yesterday after the left-wing rebels attacked a town in north-western El Salvador and killed 13 soldiers, according to the Defence Ministry (AP reports).

Iraq claims sinking of 7 Iranian ships

Baghdad (Reuters) - Iraq said its forces yesterday destroyed seven "enemy" ships sailing from Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal and shot down an Iranian fighter.

Iran and Iraq have been at war since September 1980.

A military spokesman, quoted by Baghdad radio, did not identify what type of vessels were involved. He said only that they had been sailing from Kharg Island to the port of Bandar Khomeini.

The spokesman said that "great coordination between our navy and air force" seven vessels had been destroyed.

Pen may be mightier than the yen

From Richard Hanson
Tokyo

Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the powerful former prime minister convicted last month of accepting bribes in Japan's Lockheed scandal case, looks like a sure winner in his constituency in the Lower House elections expected to be held next month.

However Mr Akiyuki Nosaka, a winner of Japan's leading award for popular novelists, has decided to challenge him with "power of words" in rural Niigata's Third District, where voters have faithfully returned Mr Tanaka to Parliament since the later 1940s.

Mr Nosaka is given slim chances of winning.

Smuggled computer abandoned?

Stockholm (Reuters) - Four containers, kept under close guard at Helsingborg port after reports that they had smuggled American computer equipment bound for the Soviet Union, may have been abandoned, the Swedish Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

The US Customs says the containers hold components for a highly advanced computer capable of guiding missile systems and claims that they are on their way to the Soviet Union. The supply of such high technology equipment to the Soviet Union is forbidden under US export control laws.

A spokesman at the Swedish Foreign Ministry said the containers would not be allowed to leave the country until they had been given customs clearance. No one had come forward to request that they be shipped onward, the spokesman said. It is possible that they have been abandoned.

Mr Gösta Ekdahl, the senior customs official in Helsingborg, said the four containers arrived there on November 11.

Both Mr Ekdahl and the Foreign Ministry spokesman said it was unusual that they had still not been claimed after 10 days. The Foreign Ministry, the spokesman said, had no knowledge that the containers, marked as "electronic equipment", were headed for the Soviet Union as believed by US Customs and reported by *The Sunday Times* in London.

The official receiver of the goods was a company in Western Europe, the spokesman revealed.

Spanish Communists at sixes and sevens

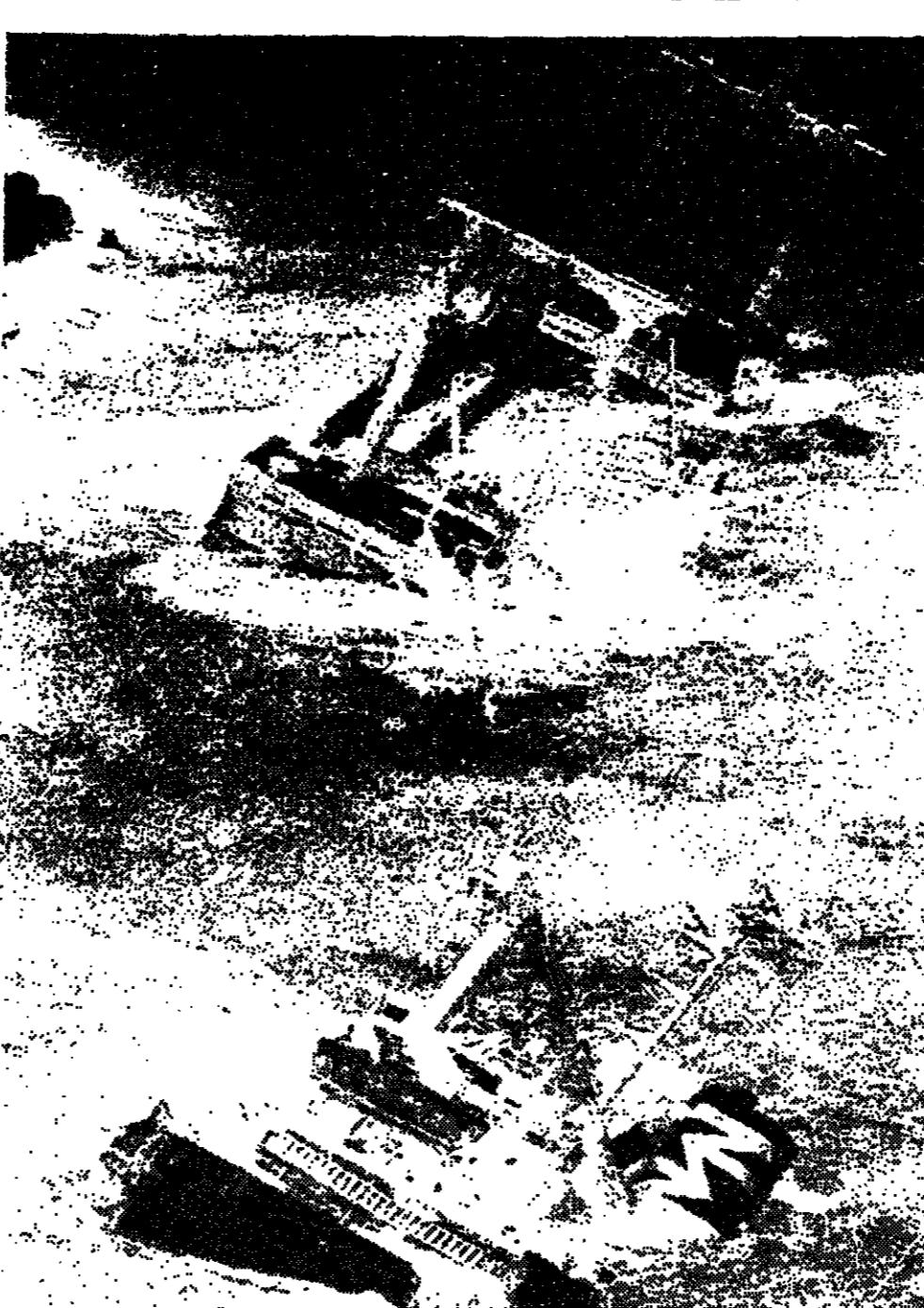
From Harry Debelius, Madrid

With the next congress of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE) coming up next month, the President is not sure who the secretary-general is, and many of those who voted to put the party's representatives into Parliament could not care less.

Franco's most zealous efforts to destroy the party never accomplished anything like the results of eight years of dictatorship. The party - what is left of it - is split into three main factions and several splinter groups.

Señor Santiago Carrillo, the father of the Spanish version of Eurocommunism and the man who led his party to take about 10 per cent of the seats in Parliament in the first democratic elections after the death of General Franco, is no longer secretary-general.

The three factions are: the renovators, most of whom are associated with Señor Iglesias and his ideologically soft positions close to those of social democracy; the Carrillistas,



Cruel sea: Wreckage of a Panamanian-registered ship wallowing in high seas off Oregon after it smashed into a jetty while seeking shelter. A US Coast Guard helicopter rescued the 19 crew in rain, darkness and 50mph winds.

Polish economy ministers face axe

From Charles Gans, Warsaw

General Jaruzelski, the Polish communist leader, is expected to announce a drastic government reshuffle today at the close of a two-day Sejm (Parliament) session.

There are likely to be switches among ministers responsible for the economy as Poland faces critical rises of food prices of 10 to 15 per cent from January 1.

A statement issued at the weekend by Mr Lech Walesa and leaders of the banned Solidarity union after a secret meeting said the increases would only lower the living standard of ordinary Poles and would not solve the country's economic problems.

"Working people cannot agree to food-price increases," the statement read. "It is the

main architect of the economic reforms. According to the parliamentary sources, Mr Obodowski is to be named Ambassador to Comecon, Communist economic community with headquarters in Moscow.

General Jaruzelski is expected to step down as Defense Minister but maintained his power-base in the armed forces as chairman of the National Defense Committee, which was given expanded powers to supervise the Defense Ministry and recommended the introduction of martial law if unrest flares up again.

Western observers interpret the measures as strengthening the military's already considerable influence on social and economic policy.

Ethiopians accuse Sudan of provocation

Addis Ababa (AFP) - Ethiopia yesterday described as "a deploitable act of provocation" the accusations by the Khartoum Government that Ethiopia was massing troops near Sudan's border.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Sudan was using Ethiopia as a scapegoat for its "self-inflicted calamities".

The world already knew that the Sudanese leadership continued to face "mounting economic bankruptcy, political turmoil and multifarious social problems". It was therefore using Ethiopia as a means of diversion and as a bargaining point in the "current shopping spree" by the Sudanese leadership.

His appearance to be a reference to the current tour by President Gaafar Nimeiry of Sudan to several Western European countries and the United States.

The Ethiopian reaction the accusations, which the Sudan news agency earlier reported had learned from high-level military sources, was the second report of border clashes.

Sudan said on Sunday night that 1,000 Ethiopian troops, supported by 150 Cuban soldiers and some Soviet advisers, were poised to attack the Sudanese border town of Kurumuk, about 900 miles south-east of Khartum.

● PARIS: Lieutenant-Colonel Goshu Wolde, the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, in Paris at the head of an Organization of African Unity mission seeking an end to the Chadian civil war, denied the Sudan charges (AFP reports).

The Sudanese allegations were "false, absolutely without any foundation", he said.

● WASHINGTON: President Nimeiry met President Reagan to discuss Middle East developments. Sudan's tense relations with Libya and Ethiopia, and economic development questions (Moshin Ali writes).

The Sudanese leader is regarded highly by the Reagan Administration. A senior American official told reporters that his visit represented a "high point" in relations between the two countries.

● LONDON: Mr Daniel Acott, Governor of the Upper Nile region of Sudan, yesterday called on guerrillas in southern Sudan to stop fighting and "join hands for the reconstruction of our country and region" (Rodney Cowton writes).

Mr Acott, who was speaking in London, said that the region was in control of its own affairs and he could not see any reason for people to resort to arms.

Imelda Marcos drops out of race

Manila (Reuter) - Mrs Imelda Marcos, politically powerful wife of the Philippines' President, declared herself out of the running for the presidency or any other high government office.

In a letter she read to the National Assembly, she dismissed as "gossip and idle talk" reports suggesting she had presidential ambitions. She intended to resign from the Executive Committee which will rule the country if Mr Marcos leaves office before his term ends in 1987.

Passers-by shot

Lyons (AFP) - Five people were shot dead and three seriously injured by a man who opened up on passers-by from the top floor of a hostel here before giving himself up to police. All the victims were believed to be North African workers.

Liberia arrests

Monrovia (AFP) - Liberia's head of state, Mr Samuel Doe, said in a radio broadcast that a number of officials in the governing ruling council had been arrested for allegedly attempting to overthrow him. They included Colonel Kolonch Gonyor, Mr Moses Duopu, Colonel John Nuah and Mr Harry Yuon, managing director of the Liberia Electricity Company.

Hook-up

Geneva - Using four new satellites linked to earth stations, the International Telecommunications Union and the 24-nation OECD are planning to put a telephone within reasonable reach - not more than an hour's walk - of the millions in isolated Third World areas.

Gum trouble

Singapore (Reuters) - Singapore, which already obstructs men with long hair, says it is ready to ban chewing gum. It costs £50,000 annually to remove it from floors and walls.

said Mr Suppiah Dhanabalan, Culture Minister. For a start, radio and television advertisements for it are now banned.

Wing and a . . .

Phoenix (AP) - Mrs Editha Merrill, aged 78, with no flight training, landed a single-engine aircraft safely here after the pilot died. Sitting in the co-pilot's seat, she took over the controls and followed instructions from the pilot's wife in the back seat. "I did an awful lot of praying", she said.

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Missiles in Europe and in space

Pershing deployment does not shut the door Kohl insists

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Outside the Bundesstag police turned their water cannons on thousands of demonstrators blocking the main road yesterday.

Inside Chancellor Helmut Kohl was telling members that West Germany would go ahead with the deployment of new American missiles because they were needed for German security and the protection of freedom.

He was opening a tensely awaited two-day debate, the last public discussion of the controversial Nato twin-track decision, to negotiate with the Russians while going ahead with the deployment, before the Pershing 2 missiles arrive in American bases here.

Dr Kohl said deployment did not shut the door on negotiations. The West was ready to continue talks until a mutually acceptable compromise was found.

West Germany, however, stood firmly by its Nato commitments. This was essential for the survival of democratic Europe, the preservation of the Atlantic Alliance and the continuation of balanced relations with the Soviet Union.

He insisted the West had continually demonstrated its readiness for an arms agreement, and that Nato had deliberately limited its deployment in order to pose no threat



Herr Vogel: Devastating attack on Dr Kohl.

to the Soviet Union. But the Russians could not be allowed a monopoly of intermediate measures for its own security.

The Chancellor insisted he had done his best personally to force a compromise on Washington and Moscow during his first year of office. He accused him of doing nothing to get agreement at Geneva, of getting following the Americans, of smearing the peace campaign in Germany and now prepared. But the Russians were still insisting on their maximalist demands which they had to give up to achieve agreement.

Fiercely attacking his Social Democratic opponents, Dr Kohl said a minority had no right in a democracy to force its will on the majority. While he was speaking, some of the Greens held a demonstration in the chamber, holding up pictures of Vietnam and of the Warsaw ghetto before being

called to order and having their banners removed.

Dr Kohl summarized the Government's stance by saying: "History teaches that whoever is weak encourages hegemonic claims and provokes threats. He lays himself open to blackmail, takes chances with his freedom and thus eventually also with peace."

Only the steadfastness of free peoples can make clear the limits to totalitarian states. We should never play freedom and peace against each other. Only a nation living in peace and freedom can actually contribute to the peace of the world."

His speech was followed by a devastating attack on his record as Chancellor by Herr Hans-Joachim Vogel, the Social Democratic parliamentary leader. He accused him of doing nothing to get agreement at Geneva, of getting following the Americans, of smearing the peace campaign in Germany and now prepared. But the Russians were still insisting on their maximalist demands which they had to give up to achieve agreement.

Herr Vogel insisted that his party stood behind the Nato alliance and supported the Bundeswehr. But the Chancellor was forcing through approval of the Nato missiles in the chamber, holding up pictures of Vietnam and of the Warsaw ghetto before being

called to order and having their banners removed.

The Greens held a demonstration in the chamber, holding up pictures of Vietnam and of the Warsaw ghetto before being

Opposition grows to Star Wars weapons

From Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent
Boston, Massachusetts

Opposition is growing among a number of leading American scientists to Washington's plans to put weapons in space. Concern has steadily increased since March when President Reagan in his so-called "Star Wars" speech pledged Administration backing for the development of a space-based anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system.

Professor George Rathjens, an influential political scientist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, blames Reagan aides and interested parties for giving the President a one-sided and over-optimistic briefing before his speech. The multi-million dollar research programme is "a lot of hocus pocus" he says.

A group of up to 30

academics with close Pentagon links, like the brilliant physicist Richard Garwin and the Harvard biochemist Professor Paul Doty - who worked on the Manhattan A-bomb project during the war - are trying to orchestrate opposition to the scheme.

Moreover, Dr Rathjens claims that members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences with whom they are in touch, showed similar doubts about the parallel Russian programme. When they met recently, a vice-president of the academy said: "But we have our crazy men too."

The Star Wars scenario calls for the stationing in space of gunships which could destroy Russian ballistic missiles soon after they were launched, with immensely powerful laser beams or, ultimately, rays of sub-atomic particles.

But Dr Garwin and others recently advised the Senate foreign relations committee that there was no way in which such systems, requiring pinpoint accuracy over ranges of up to 20,000 miles, could guarantee protecting the United States against a determined Soviet barrage. Their main fear is that such gunships are more likely to be used against each other's satellites.

This would do more harm than good for the security of the US, which because of its worldwide maritime interests relies more upon communications satellites than does the Soviet Union and has to depend more upon reconnaissance satellites to monitor military developments inside the other superpower.

The Russians have already carried out a number of tests on a first generation ASAT space

craft which could destroy a satellite by blowing it up.

The Americans are also about

to start testing their own more

flexible device, which involves a

high-altitude F15 fighter,

a missile launcher and an updated

canonball which would smash

into a hostile satellite.

The Russians have been

pressing at the United Nations

for a treaty to outlaw ASAT

systems - presumably in the

hope of forestalling production

of the American brainchild. But

the group of US scientists

believes that the United States

should respond more readily to

calls for arms-control measures

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Whether they can stop or

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Beach bull: Private Stuart Bell and Private David Murray, of the King's Own Royal Border Regiment, come face to face with a bull elephant seal, near Grytviken, South Georgia, off the Falklands. The seal can grow to 18ft in length and weigh up to three tonnes. The soldiers, both from Carlisle, are there on a two-month tour of duty.

Afrikaners found guilty of treason

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

Two young white Afrikaners, Carl Niehaus and his fiancée, Miss Johanna Lourens, both aged 23, were convicted of high treason in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday. Among the charges against them was that they had furthered the aims of the underground African National Congress (ANC).

Government offices and businesses on the Greek side closed as the Government of the internationally-recognized Republic of Cyprus sanctioned a mass rally to protest against the Turkish Cypriot move.

People arrived from all over the Greek side of the island for a rally in Nicosia's main square, organized by the republic's political parties and trade unions.

Across the "Green Line" which divides the city, the Turkish Cypriots got their own rally under way earlier to show their support for the independence declaration. Nicosia-based reporters were denied access to the Turkish-Cypriot sector by the Government.

The Turkish language radio reported tens of thousands of demonstrators from across the Green Line passionate Turkish-Cypriot speeches could be heard.

On the Greek side, the President of the House of Representatives, Mr George

Ladas, was scheduled as the main speaker.

Cyprus has been divided

since 1974 when mainland

Turkish troops invaded.

● ANKARA: Having weathered world criticism over the unilateral declaration of independence, Turkey and the Turkish-Cypriot leadership felt able yesterday to venture out into the international arena to counter the Greek propaganda offensive (Rasit Gurdlek writes).

Mr Haluk Bayulkem, the Turkish Defence Minister, was dispatched to Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. The trip, to be followed by others to the Gulf states, was seen as part of Ankara's efforts to persuade the Islamic countries to recognize the Turkish-Cypriot state.

Mr Iler Turkmen, Turkey's Foreign Minister, is expected to explain Turkey's stand to President Reagan and to Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Secretary of Defence, in Washington after his talks with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State.

Mr Turkmen has already conferred with Sir Geoffrey Howe in London.

Roger Scruton, page 12

Maharani Elizabeth hailed in Puna

From Michael Hornsby

India, Captain Rajesh Singh, a lightly-armed Indian, stood in front of a thousand other white-clad officer cadets and yelled: "Maharani Elizabeth!"

"Hai," followed the thousand.

"K...," he said. "Kai," they said as one. "K...," "Kai".

The highly-polished heels of the young men ground the timber of the parade ground in perfect unison as they marched past the Queen with that exaggerated heel-toe.

The Queen attended, as she must at some stage of every tour, a military occasion. This was at Puna, the legendary haunt of Indian Army colonels which used to be spelled Poona, though the pronunciation has not changed much. Puna is the home of the National Defence Academy, the Indian equivalent of Sandhurst, Dartmouth and Cranwell rolled into one.

Field-Marshal Lord Archibald, the first British Commander-in-Chief in India and the Supreme Commander in India and Pakistan after the transfer of power, came up with the idea for the Academy in 1945, though it was not finally in place until 10 years later. Prime Minister Nehru said at the first passing out parade that year that the Army was a symbol of the country's unity and homogeneity, and the Queen repeated his words at yesterday's ceremonial.

Wearing a red hat and a red white and blue dress and coat, she stood under a red and white canopy and said that the British knew better than most the quality of the Indian Services through their close connection with the British.

"Our partnership not only benefits our two countries," she said, "it is important to the Commonwealth, and it is an example to the world."

The British connection was even more strongly recalled by the presence on the parade ground of three holders of the Victoria Cross.

Major Prakash Singh, a grey-bearded 67-year-old Sikh who won his VC in Burma in 1942; Captain Bhandari Ram, also 67, won his also in Burma in 1944.

Sabadar Namdeo Jadhav, 64, who won his VC in Italy in 1945, was the only one not wearing his award. He had joined the parade straight from hospital, and had not had time to go home for it.

I expect that it will all come out. All the evidence at this indicates that Major Jadhav has the better claim to the Victoria Cross.

Major Prakash Singh, a grey-bearded 67-year-old Sikh who won his VC in Burma in 1942; Captain Bhandari Ram, also 67, won his also in Burma in 1944.

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Consultation a two-way street

Interventions of a threat nature are customary when a presidential candidate they take office. One is accustomed to accept Senatorial assurances because consultation is very much a part of his political style and delays decisions.

President he would consult his allies, but would be an exacting negotiator in those consultations.

Relief from the symptoms of Colds & Flu

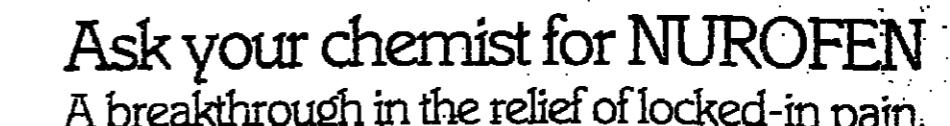
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Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

FASHION

Taking THE TUBE

Skirt lengths are no longer a fashion issue. Skirt widths are. The shape of the season is the tube, either short and sharp or long and straight.

The short skirts come from Paris or Italy, the longer ones tend to be home-grown, although fashion is now international that where a style starts is less interesting than what happens to it from there.

Because skirt lengths vary, how to wear them becomes a fashion factor. Style today is not about rules and absolutes, but about proportions. As skirts get slimmer, so the wearer's top half gets wider, with all the high-fashion designers working from a pronounced shoulder-line and a deep armhole. This silhouette, that looks so good for dresses, works also with short, straight skirts, especially the black leather skirt which has been a big seller this season. The dolman-sleeved sweater or a big-sleeved jacket is the easiest way to wear the tight skirt, although those with a figure and the style put it instead with a neat, short boyish jacket, a fitted hour glass jacket or a square-cut waist-length top.

The one garment that looks hopelessly out of style with the short skirt is a regular, blazer-length jacket with fitted sleeves. It appears occasionally with the much longer schoolroom skirts in herringbone tweed, although that is a look that has been more in fashion shows than on the streets.

The coat that works best with the slim skirts is three-quarter or seven-eighths length, with deep kimono sleeves to give the V-shaped silhouette. Most of the short skirts are in graphic checks or hard-edged combinations of black and white and the same theme comes through in coats and jackets, bold houndstooth checks being the favourites.

As the tube skirts get longer, the fabrics (but not the line) get softer. Jersey is the most popular material, with knitted ribbed tubes also in style. This is partly a matter of practicalities. The modern woman is not prepared to be constricted by a hobble skirt; jersey gives to the stride and springs back more or less into shape.

Other calf-length skirts are made with the conventional kick pleat, which looks rather aging unless the skirt is cut with style and dash — perhaps with an asymmetric waist-line or a wrap-back. Tube skirts come too with thigh-high slits, looking like a pastiche of sexist fashion if they are put with flesh-coloured or fishnet tights. They are more usually worn with dark, matt tights or even with another tube of thin jersey underneath.

Thick ankle-socks, flat boots and deliberately ugly shoes are more likely to be accepted as suitable accessories to the Japanese-inspired tube skirts in grey and black now on our streets. This look was also launched by Vivienne Westwood, whose tube of jersey that



Left: ribbed tweedy knit tube £21, skirt £24.50, grey or black, by French Connection from Harrods' Younger Set. Boxer boots £34.99 Katrina, South Molton Street W1. Above: leather skirt £65, patent belt, both Fenwicks. Jacket £32.99 Miss Selfridge. Spun wool in hair Molton Brown Tights Charms. Pumps £16.50 Midos.



you roll at the waist to suit your own length is one of the most copied skirts in the young departments.

Long slim skirts are easiest to wear with the big tops, belted at the hips as the line begins to narrow. They also look good worn with layers, like a gilet over a short, square top or a long tunic under a shorter jacket. These plays on proportion are done for you at Joseph's Tricot shops, where every piece is designed to work together. They are harder to handle when you are standing in front of the bedroom mirror with an assorted collection of separates.

Between the two extremes of short, tight sexist skirt with buttons straining at the seat, and the long sober tube of plain jersey, there are skirts to suit most body shapes and fashion images.

Fashion today is pluralist. And women who don't like any skirt can always wear the trousers.

Angela Gore



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BEAUTY REPORT

Kitting yourself out for Christmas means buying one small box. Inside are the newest make-up colours of the season, with the accent on eyes and seasonal sparkle.

The leading beauty companies have all come up with the same appealing idea of a neat box or palette — usually the size of a wallet — containing everything you need in cosmetic colours.

The idea is that you paint the background canvas with its usual foundation and contouring and then use the colouring kit to shade in eyes, cheeks and highlights. Lipsticks are not usually part of the compacts.

Light Box is the name that Clinique gives to its silver-mirrored matched sized kit (£3.50) of three eye colours designed to "lift" a daytime make-up into party style. Their consultant will also show customers how to light up the face using shading and up-light.

Many women are shy of playing with colour and do not understand that modern make-up — especially for the eyes — depends on subtle shading and blends of colour rather than on using one simple shade. The battery of equipment — from liners to contour brushes — used by professional make-up artists would also be a revelation to the ordinary consumer.

The most comprehensive make-up kit is Estee Lauder's Total Make-up Organizer, with six eye colours, two blusher and including lip and nail colours, all in a neat tray with the requisite applicators. It is sold for £12 with any Estee Lauder fragrance purchase.

The compact with the mostest must be Helena Rubinstein's Biggs Colour Collection (£12.95), containing six eyeshadow colours, a kohl pencil, mascara, two blusher and two lip glosses, all in a neat compact. It makes a useful travelling companion and a good

way to experiment with colour.

Lip gloss, compressed powder, blusher and four eye colours make Yardley's Beauty Essentials make-up kit (£4.99) live up to its name. They also have an eye shadow only kit of 10 colours (also £4.99) which would make a good present for a fashion conscious girl.

Other attractive eye shadow boxes come from Rose Laird, with a good selection of shades at £9.50, and from Maxi, whose neat compacts are in selected shades for blue/grey or brown/green eyes (£4.50). A Christmas look of sparkling colours in violet, mauve, ochre and silvery pink are all in Germaine Monteil's palette (£28.95) complete with blusher and pastel lip gloss.

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The Eyesight Box from Ultima II is available for £25 with purchases of other beauty or skin-care products. And after all, the colour has to be laid on a smooth and well-nurtured face to get the right effect.

by Suzy Menkes

The hemline battle is over — not lost or won but drawn now where you please. Skirts are slimming down and they need dressing up. How you wear them is all

Below: dogtooth skirt and box jacket by Peter Phillips £22.50, from Harvey Nichols, Fair Cirencester, Meridian Hatch Herts. Acrylic and mohair £1 Blues from Harrods. Courts £24. Hobbs South Molton Street W1.



Above: cream flannel mini skirt £15.90, cream/black patterned square-cut sweater £32.50 both Benetton branches. Striped tights Couture. Fashion Chris Paine Hair Peter/Daniel Galvin Photographs NICK BRIGGS

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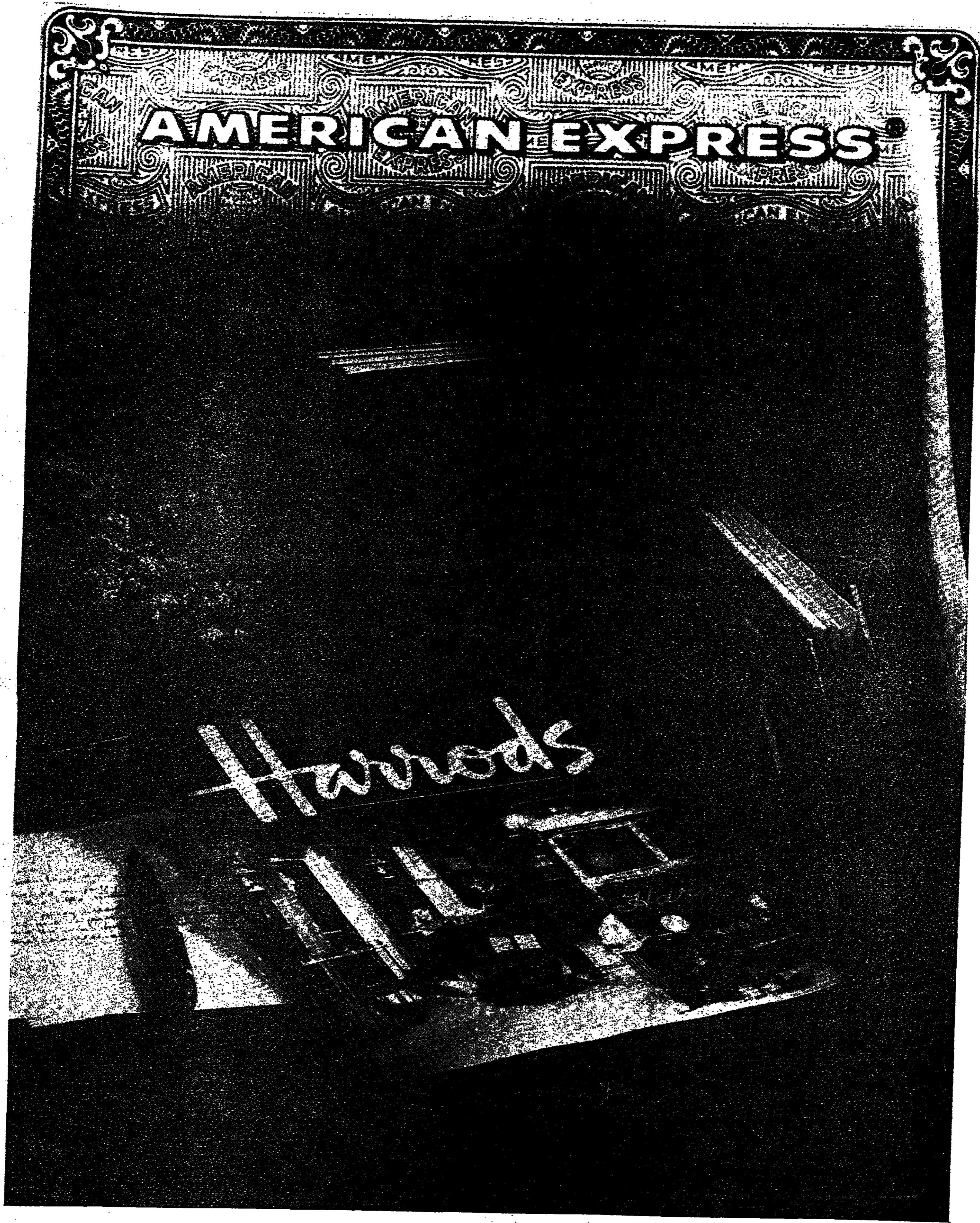


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THE TIMES TUESDAY NOVEMBER 22 1983

9



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THE ARTS

Television
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classes

Who says there are not two nations? There most certainly are - the young and the not so young. Listen to Niall and Christine, complete with baby Sean, who offered their coevals some sage advice on *World in Action* (TV).

Christine explains that with their state allowance of £55 per week, and rent in addition, they have "enough to manage on comfortably". Niall says he did not much care for his shift job with British Rail (£85 per week) so got himself sacked. Now, on the dole: "It's much better for me, makes me feel better inside. Time is more important than money." He would rather look after Sean than go out to work any day of the week. Christine: "I don't know how people manage with one partner working. You need time for yourself as well." It is pointed out that Niall recently refused to vote. Why does he then take money from the state? Christine cuts in quickly: "Because they choose to give it to me." More fool them - but she would not blame him if this made them angry.

You could almost hear the gaskets blowing in parlours up and down the land, but among the other 97 studio guests these views evoked little surprise. Granada's new television, the same young people it has fished out of the dole queues two years ago to bear witness to their way of life in the aftermath of the Brixton and Toxteth riots; this updated edition of *Devil's Advocate* effectively fulfilled its promise to show how, if at all, they had changed.

Statistics first. Forty-seven had found jobs, but 35 had had no full-time job in two years; 28 were now parents; 23 unmarried; 42 did not vote in the General Election; five were now in prison, one on a murder charge; five had taken Mr Tebbit's advice and got on their bikes, one into service on the Falklands and one after placing a highly successful ad in *The Lady* ("Julie 18 seeks nanny position anywhere" - 86 replies).

Under Gus Macdonald's brisk interrogation this pleasantly articulate bunch revealed a wide variety of attitudes to politics, work and love. Some took a fiercely moral line over theft, others thought it a fair response to a society which had excluded them. A few were happily integrating themselves into the world of their parents but to most this seemed neither attainable nor desirable. This is the sort of programme in which the not so young - and teachers in particular, as these are their products - would be well advised to pay close attention.

Michael Church

John Barton returns to the Other Place at Stratford after an absence of five years to direct one of the greatest of Spanish classics, *Life's a Dream* by Pedro Calderon de la Barca, which opens on November 30 with previews from tomorrow. This will be the first major production of the play in Britain, for which it has been adapted by John Barton and the poet-playwright Adrian Mitchell.

Court of Appeal

Ownership irrelevant to intent to supply

Regina v Delgado
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Skinner and Mr Justice McCowan.
Judgment delivered November 21

Questions of the transfer of ownership or legal possession of drugs were irrelevant to the issue of whether the accused was "intending to supply" within section 5(3) of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.

The Court of Appeal so held when dismissing an appeal by Winston George Delgado, aged 29, a self-employed tailor of Hanbury Street, Stepney, London, against conviction at Inner London Crown Court (Judge West-Russell) on a charge of pica after a ruling for possessing a controlled drug "with intent to supply it to another" - namely 6.31 kg of cannabis worth at least £15,000 at street value. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

He had pleaded guilty to another count, charging possession of the cannabis, for which he received a concurrent prison sentence of two

Galleries

The feminist connexion

The Male Nude
François de LouvilleWilliam Dobson
1611-46
National Portrait
GalleryVictorian Fanfare
Christopher Wood

The preferred sex for nudes seems to depend not only on the taste of the individual artist but also on the period and place in which he or she is living. The sixteenth-century Venetians definitely favoured the female, as the works of Titian and Veronese amply testify. On the other hand, the Bolognese seem to have preferred the male and, whereas the early eighteenth century is essentially female-dominated in France, largely through the work of Boucher, the male triumphs with David and the rise of Neoclassicism. The Victorians reversed the



Dobson's haughty Colonel John Russell (detail)

situation but managed to purge most of the sensuality from the female nude.

Attitudes are clearly less well-defined nowadays, but nevertheless it is possible to discern a shift towards the male, partly because of the rise of feminism, which frowns on the presentation of the female body as an object and yet encourages women artists to realistic in kind. This is strikingly instanced in François de Louville's large and varied exhibition *The Male Nude: A Classic Concept - A Modern View at Homeworks*, 107a Pimlico Road (until December 22), which has been selected by a committee chaired by Mary-Rose Beaumont. By far the most impressive and daring image in the show is of R. B. Kitaj by his wife Sandra Fisher, entitled *Kitaj in Jerusalem*, it shows him stretched on a bed in a state of semi-tumescence and is painted in opulent colours that recall Veronese. The golden flesh is challenged by the brilliant pink of the pillow and the orange of the foreground, being delicately snuffed at by a cat straight out of Lorenzo

Lotto. Kitaj's own contribution is a charcoal drawing simply called *Male Nude*, executed with the utmost economy of line.

The quality of the draughtsmanship in many of the works is quite remarkable, particularly Paul Guest's exquisitely refined studies, in very fine crayon on washed paper with white heightening, and Aldo Semenzato's *Particolare*, a haunting study of a head very much in the manner of Simeon Solomon. Works by established figures, such as Robert Medley's deeply felt *Saul and David* or Maggi Hambling's powerful *David Sleeping*, face strong competition from younger painters like Matthew Carr and David Shaw, whose somewhat esoteric subject-matter hints at a world beyond nudity. The Hockneys are frankly disappointing, apart from the disturbing image of Ossie Clark. Some of the works border on the absurd (Delmas Howe), but there is much to give pleasure, like Sarah Lloyd's *Anthony ex-Art Student* or Philip Core's beautiful silverpoint studies for a *Crucifixion*, which will be seen in an *Onibus* programme on December 11.

Most of the figures in William Dobson's work at the National Portrait Gallery (until January 8) are men and all of them are fully, if not over, dressed. They pose haughtily in their armour, swathed in scarlet sashes and bedecked with ribbons, but they are nonetheless determined men, embroiled in the miseries of a bitter civil war and most evidently in the besieged city of Oxford. Dobson, who trained in London, followed Charles I's court to the university city and set up his studio in a house opposite the Church of St Mary the Virgin in the High Street. There the young Prince of Wales sat to him in armour, attended by a page (Scottish National Portrait Gallery) and a host of young officers such as *Colonel John Russell* (Earl Spencer) and *Colonel Richard Neville* (National Portrait Gallery), who posed with his dog against a marble relief of Mercury with a detachment of cavalry in the



Perfect economy: Kitaj's *Male Nude*

background. One of Dobson's few female portraits is that of his second wife, Judith (private collection), in which the informality of the pose and freshness of handling anticipate Hogarth.

It is tempting to wonder what Mrs Dobson, who looks like a fairly forceful character, would have made of the three "aesthetic" females depicted by Gustavus Arthur Bouvier in *In the Morning*, signed and dated 1877, shown in Christopher Wood's Victorian Faunae exhibition (until December 3). One is watering a plant, another dusting a vase (blue and white, of course), while the third is leaning on the mantelpiece and holding a "slim volume" presumably of very sensitive verse, since she is obviously very overcome by the contents.

The core of the exhibition is a group of major works that have

passed through the gallery's hands this year: the magnificent *Tissot The Garden Bench*, which has benefited enormously from cleaning, is flanked by two sensational canvases by Burne-Jones, illustrating Chaucer's *Roman of the Rose*, entitled *The Pilgrim at the Gate of Idleness* and *The Heart of the Rose*. The third of the set, originally intended as tapestry designs, *Love and the Pilgrim*, hangs in the Tate Gallery, which was offered to the others by Roy Miles, who rediscovered them in India in the collection of the Maharajah of Jammu. Fortunately, they now belong to an American private collector who lives in England, but it seems unfortunate that the three could not have been reunited in a British public collection.

Jeffery Daniels

Concerts

Philharmonia/
Berglund
Festival Hall

Two impassioned pleas for peace were made at the Festival Hall on Sunday: one whispered, quietly confident, fending off applause, the other exhortatory, yet certain, seeking reaction and acceptance as it were for reassurance.

The fact that Fauré's *Requiem* and Haydn's *Harmoneiem* together made such a rich and entire evening was due primarily to Paavo Berglund's far-sighted yet humanely detailed direction. The muted monochrome textures he drew in the Faure put an undoubted strain in the Philharmonia Chorus which, on the whole, they bore extremely well. And their fluid, sustained pianissimi were skilfully supported by clear

inner voicing and swift reactions to the baton's urging.

Lilian Watson, replacing an indisposed Margaret Marshall, gave a "Pie Jesu" both serene and spirited; she and Stephen Roberts were joined in the Haydn by Sally Burgess and Anthony Rolfe Johnson.

A firmly blended quartet of soloists, a little wind and brass harmonie band, a body of keenly responsive strings, and a chorus still excited by a new work: those were the joys which Berglund, with evident affection for the work, moulded into a perceptive and boldy-lit whole.

The darkness and weight of the work (it was written to a backcloth of the fragile Treaty of Amiens), its diminished harmonies and leaning appoggiaturas, were held in dynamic balance with the vivid articulation of some Haydn's most teasingly inventive writing.

The Osanna hee-hawed exuberantly away (the donkey connexion was a nice idea in William Mann's notes); the violins relished every twist and turn of their figuration in the Credo; and the woodwind band paid rapt homage to Mozart in the final, valedictory Agnus Dei.

Hilary Finch

Shura Cherkassky
Wigmore Hall

Like a will o' the wisp, Shura Cherkassky flitted on to the Wigmore Hall stage on Saturday night, dallied with the piano, smiled puckishly, obliged with a generous handful of encores, and vanished into the night. Strange that such an insubstantial impression should be left by a recital whose first

half included two huge masterworks, the Bach-Busoni Chaconne and the Brahms Paganini Variations. But both of those are works in which shortish sections are knitted together into large structures, and Cherkassky's way of dealing with them both was to unravel them, giving each tiny part the utmost contrast of colour and pace.

The variations of tempo in Busoni's superb reinterpretation of Bach (*pace* the condescending programme note, I do not think the most hard-line authenticist would dispute the authentic insight of Busoni's transcription) were so violent that the overall vision was hard to discern. Yet the kaleidoscopic textures were all well chosen and drew sounds of wondrous beauty from the piano, as they did throughout Brahms's Variations on another famous violinistic theme, that of Paganini's A minor Caprice.

Here Cherkassky's rhythmic energy hardly ever flagged, however demanding the figures. He played both books, 30 variations in all - too much of a good thing?

On his own terms, Cherkassky was surely at the top of his form; there were no ugly banging noises, no pinnacism, no *solo* that the sound disappeared. Still, the impression he gives of toying with his music was increased by the second half of Chopin, with its underpowered B minor Scherzo and a couple of Nocturnes which were lovely rather than tough. The exception was a tremendous A flat Polonaise, flamboyantly attacked. Of the encores, Debussy's Arabesque was exquisitely turned, and Rimsky-Korsakov's long-running "Flight" was naughty but nice.

Nicholas Kenyon

Law Report November 22 1983

Chancery Division

Council entitled to cut registrar's salary

Miles v Wakefield Metropolitan District Council
Before Mr Justice Nicholls
Judgment delivered November 9

A superintendent registrar of births, deaths and marriages who rearranged his weekly schedules to avoid celebrating marriage ceremonies on Saturdays in compliance with his trade union's strike action was not obliged to pay his statutory obligation for which the local authority was obliged to pay him, and accordingly although he was a servant of the Crown and not an employee of the local authority the latter was entitled to deduct from his salary an appropriate sum in respect of the period for which he had failed to celebrate marriages on Saturdays.

The word "supply" in the judgment their Lordships covered a wide range of activities. A feature common to all those transactions was the transfer of physical control of a drug from one person to another. Questions of the transfer of ownership or legal possession of drugs were irrelevant to the issue whether it was an intent to supply to another.

In the present case, on his own evidence, the appellant had possession of a substantial quantity of cannabis. His intention was to transfer control of it to his two friends.

In those circumstances, the judge was entirely right in his ruling and the appellant's argument had no foundation. The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

MR JUSTICE NICHOLLS said that Mr Miles, the superintendent

register for the Wakefield registration district since April 1974, in 1981, on the instructions of his trade union the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) and in company with other superintendent registrars throughout the country, engaged in industrial action in support of a claim for improving the grading of superintendent registrars.

One of Mr Miles's duties was to conduct marriage ceremonies in Wakefield, the most popular centre for registry offices, which began on Saturday. Mr Miles from May 1981 refused to accept any new bookings for weddings on Saturdays and from August 1981 refused to conduct any weddings on Saturdays.

On August 28, 1981, the Wakefield Council wrote to the district officer of Nalgo advising that it intended to deduct pay as appropriate from the salaries of registrars in respect of Saturday working unless they were prepared to carry out the full range of Saturday work.

Mr Justice Nicholls so held in the Chancery Division when dismissing a claim by Mr Henry Gladstone Miles against the Wakefield Metropolitan District Council for non-payment of salary amounting to £7,000, which was payable pursuant to section 35A of the Supreme Court Act 1981 as amended.

Mr Stephen Sedley QC for Mr Miles; Mr Robert Taylor for the council.

MR JUSTICE NICHOLLS said that Mr Miles, the superintendent

(1976) 1 WLR 947). Mr Miles's appointment was made pursuant to the powers of the Registrar General under the Registration Service Act 1953, and the Local Government Act 1955.

Evidence showed that Mr Miles was an exemplary superintendent registrar, and that his hours of work comprised 37 hours per week including 9am to 12.30pm on Saturdays plus an additional four hours.

In deciding to conduct ceremonies on Saturdays Mr Miles was not exercising his own discretion. He was acting in compliance with the instructions of his union and the purpose of which was to bring pressure to bear on local authorities by causing inconvenience to the public.

However, Mr Miles continued to attend his office and work the normal hours each week including Saturdays but would only conduct wedding ceremonies from Monday to Friday.

The Registrar General knew of the industrial action taken by Mr Miles and his other superintendent registrars but took no steps to investigate and on his annual inspection at Wakefield in January 1982 congratulated Mr Miles on the excellent way in which the service continued to be run in Wakefield.

The conclusion was that the payment of remuneration was a superintendent registrar's wage and that the local authority had paid him the correct amount.

The question arose whether the payment of remuneration was a superintendent registrar's wage and that the local authority had paid him the correct amount.

Mr Justice Nicholls held that a superintendent registrar was entitled to receive payment for his services as a superintendent registrar.

Mr Sedley contended that a superintendent registrar distributed his functions over his stipulated weekly hours was a master for him and not the local authority. Then, might he be right (although his Lordship was not expressing a view on that) where the decision was made in good faith. But this was not the case. His Lordship left without his opinion expressed.

Even if the direction of recent possession had been appropriate, the judge should not have directed the jury to apply the doctrine of "res ipsa loquitur" as an "alleged exception to the right of an accused person to remain silent when questioned".

That was an unfortunate approach and he had the effect of diluting the proper direction which she had already given to the jury as to the view they should take of the defendant's silence.

Even if the direction of recent possession had been appropriate, the judge should not have directed the jury to apply the doctrine if they did not accept the explanations which the defendant had given in evidence for his

silence.

In *R v Board of Visitors of Albury Priory, Ex parte Leyland* (*The Times*, November 9) Mr Nigel Seed appeared with Mr Andrew Collins for Leyland.

In *Davy-Chiesman v Davy Chiesman* (*The Times*, November 21) it should be made clear that Lord Justice Dillon was concurring with Lord Justice May and the Master of the Rolls agreed.

Solicitors: Miss Penelope Grant;

Mr Lawrence A. Tawn, Wakefield.

Opera

Striking resource

Acante et Céphise
Radio 3

which is recapitulated in different form later in the act.

There is a wonderful pre-Zauberöde aria depicting the fierce lion, flitting butterflies and gentle nightingale, and indeed throughout one notices Rameau drawing his contrasts more strongly than usual - Acante and Céphise cry "Hells" in slow tempo among the surrounding bustle of the demons in Act III; Acante's superbly expressive aria "Aile maissant" is also interrupted by slow sections, and the "Danse des Amans" in Act II marries two conflicting ideas.

This was the first operatic venture to Trevor Pinnock's English Concert and (one or two moments of insecurity aside) it was a marvellously convinced and exuberant account of the work with Jean-Claude Orsiac and Anne-Marie Rodde stylishly inflecting the elaborate music of the title roles. Jennifer Smith was perhaps too heavy a voice to cast as the fairy Zirphic, though she sang splendidly, with some of the best music in the piece. Stephen Varcoe was outstanding as the Genie Oroes.

Under Pinnock's lively direction, his choir made an especially strong impression, and the orchestra caught the spirit, especially a languishing musette with oboe solo and strident bassoon which Rameau surely borrowed from the ride music for *Brideshead Revisited*.

Nicholas Kenyon

Huddersfield Festival
Lovely decadence

From the wiry intellectual gymnastics of Carter quartets the Huddersfield Festival moved during the weekend into the luxury and loveliness of its other star guest, Hans Werner Henze. On Sunday there was



Four in hand

Current affairs staff at Channel 4 are becoming concerned at the constant interest demonstrated in their work by their chairman, Edmund Dell. Dell is showing an increasingly high profile within the company – it was he who made the speech at the channel's first birthday celebrations at the Reform Club instead of chief executive Jeremy Isaacs. Enthusiasm for Dell's involvement might be more marked had he always been a television enthusiast. In fact, he gave his house to his first television set in 1979, shortly before his appointment as chairman of Channel 4.

More on 4: the television correspondent of the *Morning Star* last week demanded "an official explanation" from Gus MacDonald, programme presenter of *Union World*, as to why Peter Carter, the Communist Party of Great Britain's new industrial organizer, failed to appear on the programme as invited. Since Carter's non-appearance was due to his own bungled travelling arrangements, MacDonald has now demanded an official explanation from the *Morning Star*.

Match for youth

Polytechnic making way for younger blood in the Old Etonian football team, veterans have formed a new team for ex-Etonians over 30 – the OAFs (Old Age Footballers). Drawn from such mature talent as Kel Gibson-Watt, a constable on the Hammersmith beat, James Mackinnon, a millionaire art dealer, and 39-year-old star striker Viscount Craigmor, the players have even themselves by not losing one of their 16 matches so far.

BARRY FANTONI



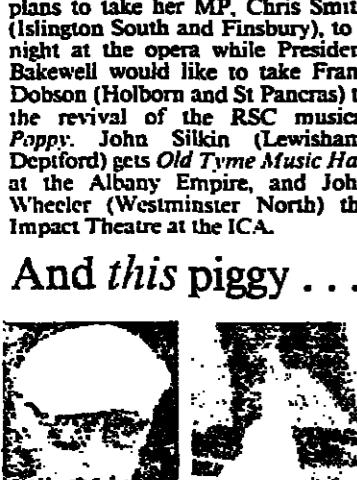
"Congratulations. You've become the proud father of £500,000."

Stage struck

Today, several London MPs will be offered a good time by 110 fetching young women. The women are members of Slap (Society of London Arts Publicists; president, Joan Bakewell) who are launching a scheme called "Give an MP a good night out". Each Slap member hopes to take the MP for her constituency to an artistic occasion, so that they may see at first hand what they would be missing if threatened cuts in the arts budget go through.

Liz Stolls, publicist for Sadler's Wells, plans to take her MP, Chris Smith (Islington South and Finsbury), to a night at the opera while President Bakewell would like to take Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras) to the revival of the RSC musical *Poppies*. John Silkin (Lewisham, Deptford) gets *Old Tyne Music Hall* at the Albany Empire, and John Wheeler (Westminster North) the Impact Theatre at the ICA.

And this piggy ...



Two hawk-eyed chaps at BBC External Services, Andy Popperwell and Mike Popperwell, have discovered something out of the ordinary about Commodore Dunc Gernhardt, the Simonstown dockyard commander now on trial for treason. They say that judging from a photograph in yesterday's *Times*, he appears to have six toes on one foot. As sinister a bit of bodywork as the three nipples on one of the more memorable James Bond villains.

People invited to the Save the Children Fund carol concert on December 21 are rather worried about this request from the special events organizer: "If You Are Unable To Join Us, Would You Donate Your Tickets To Save The Children For Resale?"

Thirsty work

The delayed opening of the National Theatre's musical *Jean Seberg* is proving expensive for the composer Marvin Hamlisch, who has had to stay a fortnight longer than expected at his Savoy river suite, which costs more than £1,000 a week. The National Theatre, however, is generously helping him out with a weekly accommodation allowance of £100.

One of the latest modifications to the musical has been the removal of any interval. "It's a fast-moving dramatic narrative that works very well when not interrupted," says the National. But not all the preview audiences agree, and whenever a "natural" break occurs, there's a surge to the bar.

PHS



Take off the blinkers – think for a change

In a lecture to the Institute of Directors recently, I suggested that the task facing the Government – a gradual but fundamental transformation of Britain's political economy – was beyond the political and technical competence of Whitehall and Westminster; that Fleet Street seemed unable to expose the political establishment (defined as some 650 MPs and 3,000 senior civil servants) to critical appraisal and was thus itself part of the problem; and that radical reform of the political and governmental system might be a precondition (though of course no guarantee) of Britain's recovery.

I proposed that such reform should be aimed at four objectives. First, the Prime Minister in forming a government should no longer be restricted to the small pool of career politicians at Westminster. Second, Whitehall must be organized for strategy and innovation as well as for day-to-day political survival. Third, adequate numbers of high-quality outsiders must be brought into the Civil Service. Fourth, ministers' workloads must be reduced.

Getting a debate of this kind started takes time. There were inevitable misunderstandings, reflected in press comment on the lines of "Should businessmen run Britain?", or, "Should the Civil Service be politicized on American lines?" This is not surprising, when leader writers have to comment, within a day or two, on a lecture of several thousand words. Commentators, like officials in an overloaded Whitehall department, select those bits of the thesis which seem familiar and which can therefore be answered, as it were, "from stock".

If we are to move the debate forward, we have first to clear up the misunderstandings and answer the objections. The most predictable interpretation was that, since I was a businessman, I must be proposing a government of businessmen. Although I made no such proposal, it is worth remembering that the case for using businessmen in government is usually dismissed on the evidence of a sample of fewer than a dozen individuals. By contrast, it is implied that the results achieved, since the war, by some thousands of career politicians and officials have been satisfactory. In a lecture last summer, Mr Edmund Dell, himself a former minister, said:

"The House of Commons is not just an exclusive club, it is a club one of whose objects is to exclude. The alleged failure of men like Frank Cousins and John Davies ... was due much more to the bad manners of the House than to their own performance. Ernest Bevin was fortunate that he became a Member during the war."

When I emphasized the need for proper methodology, I was not advocating business methodology,

but pointing out that there was no methodology of any kind for policy analysis and design, let alone strategic thinking. The intellectual tool kit for politicians has never been developed. I therefore suggested that business might be able to help, because it does have experience of developing methodologies for doing new things.

Some critics objected that "government is much more complex than business". But that was really my point. There is no job which could be regarded as a wholly adequate preparation for ministerial office. We rightly accept any background for admission as an elected representative, to the back benches.

The question, however, is whether being a backbencher is itself adequate training for ministerial office, or whether being a junior minister is the best preparation for being a secretary of state. If it is not, then could the professional skills of business help to make up the deficiency?

A more important criticism was that my proposals would weaken democracy. We should certainly think hard about the dangers of tampering with constitutional arrangements which have evolved over centuries. But we should also consider the possibility that relative economic decline may in the end pose a bigger threat to political stability than would constitutional and governmental reform.

The most puzzling objection came from the Conservative right. It was that my proposals were "corporatist". This followed, I think, from the assumption that I was advocating a government of businessmen who would somehow make the economy perform better by managing it from the top down – in short, our old friend "Great Britain PLC".

My argument has been precisely the opposite. Over the past 30 years, governments have made repeated interventions in the economy, with no grasp of long-run consequences. Like a fish hook, each of these measures has been easy to insert but extremely difficult to remove. The resulting status quo amounts to a massive "corporatist" intervention against the wealth-creating process. In such circumstances *laissez faire* means the opposite of disengagement. Disengagement of govern-

ment from the real economy will – like disengagement from empire – involve work, as well as words. If words were enough, it would already have been done. It will also require greater managerial skill and political imagination than Westminster and Whitehall seem at present capable of delivering.

The most difficult objection to answer is, paradoxically, the least substantial: "Few people would disagree with your analysis. But where are your prescriptions?" This familiar establishment response to any attempt to grapple with fundamental problems stems from a combination of two things: first, unfamiliarity with "structured problem solving", to use the jargon; and second, a sense of impotence which eventually takes over the minds of people whose life experience has taught them that "nothing works".

Real problem solving must go through several steps, and in the right sequence. We must ask:

- What is the problem and what are its underlying causes?
- Can we agree with this problem definition?
- Is it a problem we can live with, or one which must be solved?
- What are the specific objectives a solution must achieve?
- How many different ways of achieving those objectives can we find?
- How do we choose the "best" way and which is it?

This is not going to make a commentator's heart beat faster, because he is not in the problem-solving business. He is looking for two things: novel proposals and the chance to display, quite properly, his professional knowledge. If he disagrees with the problem definition, that is fine, for he is then forced to begin at the beginning.

It is when he accepts the diagnosis that the trouble starts. For he then skips, in one bound, to the prescriptions, forgetting that they are merely the tentative suggestions of a single individual, and unaware that the intermediate problem-solving steps even exist. Displaying his knowledge of past debates on the subject, he proceeds to dismiss familiar ideas as unoriginal, and novel ones as naive. By this time he – and his readers – have almost forgotten the thesis, that the

real problem is that he is not sufficiently rigorous or imaginative. It is derivative, rather than original, starting where other people – themselves part of our post-war failure – left off. Second, the establishment fears change, as a decaying aristocracy fears revolution.

If reform at the centre is necessary, we should be under no illusions about the attitude of the establishment club. Its senior members do not wish to discuss the matter. To paraphrase the Prime Minister in a very different context, "You change if you have to. The club is not for changing".

The author is former head of Mrs Thatcher's No 10 policy unit.

problem must, nevertheless, be solved, if not by these remedies, then by others.

The retired civil servant will be more familiar with systematic thinking than the journalist. But, after years of working with confused and overworked politicians, he may be out of practice. Even when such thinking is carried out, his experience tells him, no one ever does anything, so what is the point of it all?

What he can see, all too clearly, is an outsider with little experience, presuming to comment on matters which he regards as Whitehall property. And so, like the journalist, though for different reasons, he goes straight for the prescriptions in order to demolish them and, with them, any implicit criticism of his own past work.

Perhaps the easiest way to expose the shallowness of the objection "long on analysis, short on prescription" is to imagine it being raised at the very moment when a real problem which has since been solved, was first recognized. But how is your laboratory going to find a preventive for polio? But how can the task force possibly recapture the Falklands, 8,000 miles away? But how are you going to get to all this when it's under the North Sea?

Faced with similarly unprecedented problems, the instinct of the political establishment is to say, "I've found a difficulty. Now we can all go home." It is the mark of a failed culture, as familiar to those within as it is astonishing to those outside.

Finally, and perhaps most revealing, there is high-table game-playing. Instead of mounting a coherent response to the thesis as a whole, the critic searches his own special corner of it for possible "errors and omissions". When all else fails, he resorts to the establishment's equivalent of shouting down the speaker, using derision and argument-by-epithet on best Westminster lines.

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The author is former head of Mrs Thatcher's No 10 policy unit.

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Speak, or forever be silenced

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

There must come a time in every red-blooded boy or girl's life when the desire to throw eggs at Mr Michael Heseltine becomes overpowering; and even I, conscious as I am of the dignity demanded by my years and eminence, would feel strange impulses stirring if I were to bump into him outside a dairy.

Hurling paint at him would not be my style, though I agree that it is not easy to draw any kind of moral distinction between the two types of missiles, and I can see how the less indelible assault could lead to a more. But today's question is not whether it would be pleasant to turn Mr Heseltine into a vividly-coloured omelette, but whether it is right to do so, and while doing so to prevent him, by yelling and screaming and stamping, from offering his opinions to those who have invited him to address them.

On the whole, and by and large, and taking one consideration with another, I think it is not. As it happens, Mr Heseltine must be better able to endure the eggs and paint than most; he has lots and lots and lots of suits in his wardrobe, and can easily afford the most expensive and deep-cleansing shampoo on the market. As it further happens, I have no doubt at all that the momentary discomfort of the pelting was very heavily outweighed by his delight in the knowledge that nothing could have been better calculated to produce sympathy and assent for his views than the attempt to suppress them by violence. Indeed, if the slippery monsignor had any sense, he would start to hint that Mr Heseltine had hired the demonstrators himself.

But the fact that Mr Heseltine and his views on the necessity of nuclear defence have gained by the actions of those who sought to cause him loss is not the most important here. Nor, even, is the fact that the picture of him surrounded by a phalanx of policemen showed, he was lucky that nothing worse than paint and eggs happened to him. What is most important is that people who disagreed with his opinion sought not to express that disagreement, but to silence that opinion. By all accounts, they largely succeeded, but it would make no

difference if they had not the attempt and not the deed confounds us.

There is no comfort to be found in the obvious truth: that those who demand exclusive rights of expression for their own views, and seek to deny that right to the expression of contrary views, realize, however deeply they bury the realization, that their views are mistaken. The reason that there is no comfort in the truism is that it makes no difference to what actually happens when those of totalitarian tendencies have the power to impose their views on those with democratic ones. In totalitarian states no other views are allowed; that indeed is how "total" gave birth to "totalitarian". But a mob determined and able to silence a cabinet minister is a totalitarian state in miniature, and its weapons – noise, missiles and ultimately bodily violence – though they are obviously less in degree than the weapons of concentration camp and torture chamber, are the same in kind: they are the means by which the enemies of freedom destroy freedom in whatever area they control.

Nor let us put up with the inevitable cant about feelings running so high among these idealistic lads and lasses as they contemplate the horrors of nuclear weapons that they – no doubt mistakenly, perhaps even wrongly, but above all understandably – allowed their admirable passion to issue in actions which could just possibly be thought of as an infringement of free speech. Apart from the fact that it is cant, it had nothing to do with what happened, which was that some people who had decided that Mr Heseltine should not be allowed to speak went along to his meeting with the prior intention of making sure that he did not, and took eggs and paint with the prior intention of throwing them at him.

Now, what are we going to do about this? The suppression of free speech is certainly not confined to the universities; there is a good deal of it about in the real world too, with such totalitarian organizations as the National Front and its mirror image the Socialist Workers Party, determined that those who disagree with them shall not be heard. It is difficult for the law to enforce the right of free speech (though university authorities are adequately equipped with powers to discipline

those who physically obstruct that right, and might occasionally try exercising those powers); to assault a speaker is certainly a criminal offence, but to drown his words with shouting is only very dubiously so (as in the offence of "the use of words whereby a breach of the peace might be occasioned"), and in any case the law should only be used in these matters as a final recourse when all others have failed.

Somehow, we have got to get, or to get back to, a situation in which anything that may lawfully be said in public may actually be said in public. A heavy share of the responsibility for the fact that that is not at present true lies with those Labour politicians and trade union leaders who have encouraged or condoned or associated themselves with defiance of the law, at Clay Cross, or Grunwick, or – as is happening now – the refusal to abide by a court order on unlawful picketing. But in the end the only way to assert the right of free speech is to assert the free speech itself. If speakers have to be escorted into and out of their meetings by the police, escorted they must be. If they take several hours to finish a speech because only for five seconds in every five minutes can they be heard, then everybody on the platform and off it will have to be patient. If loudhailers are needed for them to be heard, let there be loudhailers. If stewards, using no more than reasonable and necessary force, have to eject those who come to listen, then the preventers must go. If the totalitarians abandon words and resort to missiles, then any who are observed to be using the missiles must be prosecuted. If there are those among us who claim to choose which laws they shall obey, and which they shall break, the law must disillusion them.

That is not an exciting programme, and it will not be quickly completed. But however dull its course, and however long it takes, it had better be embarked upon soon. Mr Heseltine may not count the cost of his dry-cleaning bills. But the cost of what we lose if he has to pay many more of them will be higher than any of us can afford.

The basic contradictions between law and present policy, between actions and declarations, by Vogel. The second course is to continue moving leftwards towards the kind of party envisaged by Oskar Lafontaine, the radical mayor of

Freiburg.

Who will lead the SPD to the left?

Who will heed the Turks of Cyprus?

In order to maintain peace within its disparate territories, the Ottoman Empire often granted legal protection to languages, religions and customs other than those of the Sultan. When the Ottomans captured Cyprus from the Venetians in 1571, their first act was to restore the autocephalous Cypriot church, and to confer upon its patriarch those powers of government which he had previously been accustomed to enjoy. Henceforth the Greek, orthodox religion and Christian customs were dominant in Cyprus, and, when the empire began to collapse, and its various communities struggled to find an identity outside it, it was inevitable that the Greek Cypriots should nurture the idea that their territory – which has never been a Greek possession – is nevertheless "essentially" Christian and "essentially" Greek.

Had the British not stepped in and incorporated the island into another fumbling empire, the Cypriot Turks (a largely peasant community, dispersed across the land in unfortified villages) would have gone the way of the Cretans, none of whom survived the Turkish intervention those Turks who could escape to the North were able at last to find refuge from danger. For the first time in more than 20 years, the Turkish community had the prospect of safety. Moreover, as a result of the intervention, Makarios was returned to power, the rule of law prevailed in both North and South, the military dictatorship in Greece was overthrown, and democracy was restored in the country which fondly imagines itself to have invented it.

During subsequent negotiations, the Greek Cypriots refused to contemplate any solution that recognized the legal personality of the Turkish community: the Turks were to remain a minority, protected by a bill of "minority rights", and therefore dispersed among the people who had tried to murder them. The assumption that the Turks would even consider something so mad is a fair expression of the contempt in which the Greek Cypriots hold their fellow islanders. The government of Mr Spyros Kyprianou, is elected by Greek Cypriots only, it presently withdraws all foreign aid from the Turkish community, imposes rigorous sanctions designed to deprive the Turks of commerce and livelihood, and has deliberately hampered all arrangements that could prove advantageous to the Turkish minority, even when they are also advantageous to the Greeks. And yet this government claims to "represent" the Turkish Cypriots, and to have a right to their allegiance.

The UN, moreover, agrees, and has pronounced the new government of Mr Rauf Denktaş "illegal". But it is sad that our own government had it as part of the pronouncement. One can only hope that the Turkish Cypriots will not see this as yet further evidence of the conviction that the territories mentioned in Homer ought now to be governed from Athens, or the still more astigmatic idea, that legality is a Christian invention whose edicts must be accepted unquestioningly by the "barbarous" Turk.

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BRIDGE-BUILDING IN DELHI

In the most turbulent days of India's struggle for independence, many found it difficult to believe that Britain would ever relinquish power. Once the deed was done as many would probably have found it difficult to imagine that 36 years later the Queen would return to Delhi as an honoured guest and open a meeting of forty-eight leaders of former colonies.

That Britain managed to transmute its empire into a voluntary association of reasonably friendly countries remains a source of pride. That the association survives and flourishes today is one of the less easily explicable curiosities of history, and by no means only a British achievement. Sentiment alone is not the only explanation, nor distant memories of dinners taken in Lincoln's Inn. Somewhere hidden in this curious institution, without clear rules, doctrines or authority, is there a practical reason for its existence, a set of tangible benefits enjoyed by members?

They do not spring easily to view. Obviously sentiment does play a role, as does common language and in particular a common Sovereign. It is clearly important that the bonds transcend regional, racial and ideological differences. Just as Britain gains internal stability from the existence of a non-political sovereign to whom citizens of many persuasions can give allegiance, so nations of the Commonwealth can find reassurance in belonging to an association which brings together large and small countries of North and South and peoples of different colours and religions without pressing them into an ideological or political mould.

AN ATROCIOUS ULSTER TRAP

The Provisional IRA, in its present phase picks off policemen and soldiers in the Ulster Defence Regiment, on or off duty, in service or retired. The Irish National Liberation Army specializes in more imaginative atrocities. The chapel murders on Sunday bear the INLA hallmark in spite of the evil mockery of the name the murderers invented for the occasion. "Catholic reaction force". This was Irish sectarian killing at its rawest. If there is a motive beyond hatred and revenge it is connected with the political calculation that so vile a deed may accelerate the pace of retaliatory crime, rouse the Protestant community to see to its own defence, and propel the province towards anarchy. It is the gun promoting the conditions in which it shall be arbiter.

It is right, but it is not enough, for the Secretary of State to counsel the Protestant community not to fall into that trap, to stay calm, and to leave their protection and enforcement of the law to the authorized security forces. They need practical assurance that the necessary measures will be taken. They have not been put in such fear and anger, especially in the remote border areas, since the murder of the Rev. Robert Bradford, M.P., almost exactly two years ago. Mr Prior was fairly new to the province then and he did not react at the

condition of Northern Ireland is one of civil strife held in suspense. It is held in suspense by the British political and military presence. Elements of civil war are present: irreconcilable loyalties rooted in territory, fear of fellow citizens, spluttering communal violence down the years, urgings of mytho-history, a tradition of gun law, a dominant community mistrustful of the foundation of its power, a dominated community in alienation.

OVER TO THE STOCK EXCHANGE

The Commons will today debate the Restrictive Trade Practices (Stock Exchange) Bill, a two-clause measure to exempt The Stock Exchange from the Restrictive Practices Act. The Bill's immediate effect, on becoming law, would be to terminate the action against The Stock Exchange initiated in the Restrictive Practices Court in 1979 by the Director General of Fair Trading. It will be opposed not only from the Opposition benches but also, for different reasons, by some Conservatives.

It cannot have been easy for Mr Parkinson to agree to a piece of retroactive legislation nullifying a Court action already underway. He must also have been aware that his agreement with the chairman of The Stock Exchange would smell in some nostrils as Tory tribute for the City of London's massive financial support for Mrs Thatcher's election campaign. But he has the satisfaction of knowing that his decision will almost certainly prove to be the most radical and far-reaching step during his brief spell as head of a major Government Department.

There are, or were, three areas of major concern in The Stock Exchange rule book. First the insistence on a scale of minimum commissions which stockbrokers charged investors for their dealing services. Part of the price Mr Parkinson insisted upon in exchange for the

Obviously there have to be some outer limits to tolerance. South Africa is outside them by its own choice but without the regret of members. Its racism is not compatible with the multiracial essence of the Commonwealth. Other types of undemocratic regimes, in contrast, have remained within. This is generally right, though uncomfortable. Nobody would be confident about where to draw the line, and anyway it is felt that the pressures of membership sometimes enhance the prospects for beneficent change. Often, too, democratic opposition groups within these countries believe membership helps them. Certainly the level of injustice and oppression seems on average lower in the Commonwealth than in the United Nations as a whole, which suggests that the legacy of British law and democratic practice still has some force.

Hence there is no good reason for the continued exclusion of Pakistan, which walked out when Bangladesh was admitted. It has not formally applied to return but would do so if the door were clearly open, having long since come to terms with Bangladesh as a separate, and friendly, state. Delhi would be a particularly appropriate place from which to extend an invitation for it would symbolize the role of the Commonwealth as a brider of differences and a maker of peace. If the leaders who meet there tomorrow could find their way to such a move it would almost certainly be welcomed as much by the people as by the regime of Pakistan, so it need not be seen as endorsement of Pakistan's current government.

On a broader canvas perhaps the main value of the Commonwealth at the moment is as a bridge between the developed and the developing world, rather misleadingly referred to as North and South. It is a bridge which carries traffic in both directions. When Britain joined the European Community many felt it was turning its back on the Commonwealth. What happened instead was that Britain had the opportunity – only partly taken, admittedly – to bring its global concerns to Brussels to join those of France and other former colonial powers. The Commonwealth was nudged into widening its horizons – again, not enough but more than it might otherwise have done.

This relationship needs nurturing for the world is becoming more interdependent. The security and prosperity of Europe depend on access to raw materials and markets in the developing world, which in turn depends not only on the products and markets of the industrialized West but also on a continuing flow of capital.

The drying up of private capital and weak American support for the IMF and the World Bank rebound on the economies of Europe and other developed areas. To the extent that economic stress increases the likelihood of political instability in developing countries the security of the Western alliance is also involved. The Commonwealth is uniquely fitted to help with this problem, not directly in financial terms, of course, but as a pressure group which can bring together a great deal of experience, authority and goodwill from North and South.

Investment and sound money

From the Director General of Civil Engineering Contractors

Sir, Your editorial of November 16 on the previous day's very useful conference on public investment, which *The Times* sponsored jointly with Coopers and Lybrand, dealt with only one aspect of the debate.

As you correctly reported on your news pages, Professor Patrick Minford set out very well the arguments endorsed by your editorial against financing additional public investment from increased borrowing.

This, however, led to his conclusion, which you did not report and to which you did not address yourself in your comment, that within the total of Government spending the balance should be shifted from current in favour of capital spending. This is the view which was endorsed by all sections of industry at this year's CBI conference.

Neither we nor the CBI are arguing for an indiscriminate programme of investment. Of course you are right to say that proposed schemes must produce an adequate economic or social return.

However, the fact that some public investment schemes have proved to be wasteful in the past cannot be used to justify across-the-board cuts in all forms of investment today. It really cannot be argued that there are not many worthwhile schemes being held back because of the Government's failure to find either the public or the private means of funding them.

Equally we are certainly not arguing that all public current expenditure is necessarily bad. It is our contention, however, that it is the Government's failure to root out the waste which undoubtedly exists in this area which has led to their very damaging cuts on the capital side.

Sound investment and sound money could and should go hand in hand.

Yours faithfully,
D. V. GAULTIER, Director-General, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, Cowdray House, 6 Portugal Street, WC2. November 16.

Social justice'

From Mr D. G. Chiles

Sir, It is a pity that Friedrich von Hayek (feature, November 11) did not have a few more days to devote to his research into the use of the word "social" and its derivatives. He might then have discovered its employment as part of, rather than as a substitute for, traditional morals.

He finds that "much the worst of the deceptive uses of 'social' is in the phrase 'social justice'." It is true that in popular usage this term is used as though it referred to the claim which all have a share in those goods or services which are essentially public, e.g. parks, libraries, education or health care provided by public authorities. However, this is a misuse of the term.

In Catholic social teaching, which has a long and venerable heritage, such claims are referred to as "distributive justice", a term which goes back to at least as far as Aquinas.

"Social justice" is the complementary concept and refers to the obligation of the individual to contribute to the creation and maintenance of social institutions and activities which allow people to develop their potential.

In the same Catholic tradition he would also find defined another of the terms whose use puzzles him, namely, "the social market economy". This refers to an economy in which market forces are allowed free play within the guidelines laid down by the Government to prevent their abuse, either through the emergence of monopoly or through unfair methods of competition. In my experience the concept is well understood by German Christian Democrats.

It is always confusing when terms which have a precise and technical meaning are misused by those who do not take the trouble to inform themselves about that meaning. If Professor von Hayek's intention is to resist such intellectual slackness, then I am with him.

Perhaps the work in progress from which his article was taken deals with the topic more comprehensively. I hope so, for if it does not, then the article leaves matters in an even worse state than before by suggesting that terms drawn from a long and rich intellectual and spiritual tradition are at best no more than empty slogans and at worst euphemisms for something rather nasty.

Yours faithfully,
DENNIS CHILES, Principal, Plater College, Pulten Lane, Oxford. November 11.

Oxford entry

From the Principal of Halesowen College

Sir, The Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford (November 14) discounts the recent finding that entrance examination performance bears little relation to the class of degree obtained subsequently and asserts that the chief purpose of the examination is to maintain academic standards in school.

How noble of Oxford to maintain academic standards in schools by a mechanism that, because if its unreliability, ensures that many of the ablest will be rejected to enrich the undergraduate intake elsewhere. Yours faithfully,

DAVID TERRY, Principal, Halesowen College, Whittingham Road, Halesowen, West Midlands. November 15.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Minimum sentences for some crimes

From Dr Julian Candy

Sir, Five weeks ago the Home Secretary announced that he would be denying certain life and long determinate-sentence prisoners the opportunity of release on licence, at least until late in their sentence. A few days ago I resigned from the Parole Board after three and a half years' service because such changes appear to me both fundamentally unjust and to be a misuse of his powers.

Firstly, for the Home Secretary to establish minimum sentences for certain categories of offences moves away from the principle that each criminal is entitled at all stages to separate consideration of his culpability and dangerousness and thus the sentence he should serve.

Secondly, to set such minimum sentences by the use of his powers to grant or refuse a licence is to use those powers for a purpose for which they were not intended.

Of course the Home Secretary, who bears the ultimate responsibility to Parliament for licensing prisoners, should have discretion to withhold a licence; there may be political or other considerations that weigh with the minister in the individual case.

However, by setting the length of sentence to be served for certain classes of crimes, the Home Secretary is undertaking a function which only Parliament should exercise; and even Parliament as I understand it has so far only stipulated a range of sentences for certain crimes, within which the judge selects a sentence appropriate to the individual criminal.

Thirdly, such changes bring sentencing into the political arena. Most life sentences, and most determinate sentences for violent crime, last longer than the term of office of most Home Secretaries and indeed of most Administrations. A different Home Secretary or different government might wish to change or extend the period to be served for certain crimes, thus

dangerously and unjustly increasing the inevitable uncertainty and frustration of prisoners.

Fourthly, to make determinate sentences for certain classes of crime not eligible for parole until the very last stages of the parole period runs counter to a principle that most members of the Parole Board have attempted to adhere to, namely that of not resentencing prisoners: every parole eligible prisoner is entitled to apply for the privilege of a maximum one third of his sentence in the community, since the total length of his sentence has been determined once and for all by the judge in court; the nature of the offence alone should not exclude him from parole except in so far as it relates to the threat that would be posed to society should he reoffend.

I am not arguing that certain criminals should not serve long sentences, perhaps longer than they do now. Some determinate sentences seem dangerously short and life sentences must occasionally mean life. However, setting the length of a sentence is not essentially an administrative or an executive function, but should be kept in the hands of the judiciary and other appropriate independent bodies.

I know that these views are shared, in whole or in part, by many of my former colleagues on the board, whose reaction overall can be described as ranging from unease through dismay to outrage. The Home Secretary has rightly stressed the care and concern that we should have for the victims of crime; one aspect of that care and concern is that justice should be individually and commensurately meted out to the criminal. The changes proposed seem to me to move decisively away from that principle.

Yours faithfully,

JULIAN CANDY,

Graffham,

Hardwicke,

Aylesbury,

Buckinghamshire.

November 16.

No two ways on deterrence

From the Prior of Blackfriars, Oxford, and others

Sir, We believe that Cardinal Hume's well thought-out statement (November 17) on the nuclear dilemma needs to be enlarged upon. There is nothing in the present situation which would lead us to any conclusion but that according to the Cardinal's criteria the present policy of nuclear deterrence should be condemned. Cruise missiles have this week been deployed, despite the increasing arms race instability. And Britain is at present engaged in giving its strategic deterrent an enormously increased accuracy and fire-power.

These actions, among others, show that we, as a nation, do not have the required "firm and effective intention to extricate ourselves from the present situation as quickly as possible". It is after all a sensible policy, now being expanded and upgraded, for whatever reasons.

Although we can accept that certain bad practices may sometimes be tolerated as the lesser of two evils, we see no evidence that our present policy of nuclear deterrence should be put into this category. As it is practised, it is not a stage on the way to anything but nuclear war.

When things get out of control and we find ourselves about to use the weapons, then we shall indeed "have moved to a new situation". And we know that, whatever the military intentions, cities with their people will be destroyed. Those cities contain our brothers and sisters in Christ. Shall we then plead that, although we prepared it, we did not really intend to move to the new situation? And how shall a Catholic bomber pilot or base commander act? Shall he obey orders to use the weapons, or has the Cardinal ruled this out?

The answer seems to follow clearly enough from the firm Catholic teaching of which he reminds us that nothing could ever justify the use of nuclear arms as weapons of massive and indiscriminate slaughter. Given what we know of the effects of nuclear weapons and their targeting, discrimination is not a practical possibility.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY RADCLIFFE (Prior of Blackfriars),
PAUL EDWARDS,
PHILIP HOLDSWORTH (Master of St Benet's Hall),
ROGER RUSTON,
Blackfriars, 64 St Giles, Oxford.

November 18.

From Dr P. Baker

Sir, When Cardinal Hume writes that after the launching of the missiles "we shall have moved into a new situation" I can only assume that he is referring to heaven.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL BAKER,
Ripon College, Cuddesdon, Oxford.

November 17.

Mosley's river of gold

From Mr Walter Kendall

Sir, The Times leader (November 14) inquires, regarding the Mosley-Mussolini funding affair: "Was there red gold from Moscow flowing alongside black gold from Rome?" The answer is "Yes": £75,000 of Russian origin was passed over to one of the directors of the Daily Herald already in 1920.

This, for that era, enormous sum was intended as a subsidy to ensure that the then pro-Soviet newspaper survived a difficult period of economic stringency. Receipt of the money was publicly acknowledged by the Daily Herald in its issue of September 10, 1920. The board, to its credit, once fully aware of the facts, refused to avail itself of the Russian funds placed at its disposal.

As to the more general issue, J. T. Murphy, a former member of the party's all-powerful political committee, later conceded that "had the Communist Party not received big financial shots in the arm it would... have probably gone out of existence within a year or two of formation".

Jim Bradnock, as a member of the party's own Control Commission uniquely well placed to know the facts, subsequently wrote that in the 18 months up to 1922 "£85,000 had been sent from Russia to the party, the income from subscriptions during the same period being approximately £7,500".

The dependence of the Communist Party on Russian funds over many years is clearly established. The evidence for the initial years of the party's existence is cited at some length in chapter 13 of my *Revolutionary Movement in Britain, 1900-1921* (London, 1965).

Yours sincerely,
WALTER KENDALL,
52 Palmerston Road, Wimborne, Dorset.

November 14.

Winged chariot

From Dr Stephen Hall

Sir, I was today reminded that there exists a unit of time so small that the events it separates appear, to all but the victim, to occur simultaneously. I refer to the interval between the act of closing one's lips on the first forkful of Sunday lunch and the ring of the telephone.

I have, Sir, the honour to remain your obedient servant,
STEPHEN HALL,
21 Culverden Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
November 13.

'Turbocharger' puts speed into gas

At long last CAFS. After 14 years of development and four of low-key marketing, ICL is putting its Content Addressable File Store into what counts in the mainframe industry - mass production.

Despite the slow pace so far - ICL executives now admit that CAFS should have been developed more urgently - the product still emerges as a truly innovative means of extracting information quickly from a large computer database.

Some eyebrows were raised in the industry when *Computing* named CAFS as Britain's most significant product of the past decade in its 10th anniversary issue last February, because ICL had sold only a dozen machines three years after launching its first commercial version.

But the magazine's panel of experts voted for CAFS on the basis of its immense promise for the future, and ICL's announcement last week that CAFS will be a standard feature of its 2900 series mainframe computers is the first big step toward fulfilling that promise.

It means, according to Hamish Carmichael, the product manager, that ICL will sell several hundred CAFS within a year. Alan Roussel, the company's UK divisional manager, says that CAFS will bring ICL a "substantial" increase in mainframe sales. If so it will be worth many tens of millions of pounds a year.

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

Peter Davidson, mainframe business manager, calls CAFS the turbo-charger for the 2900 series. Field trials have shown that it boosts overall system performance by 30 per cent for a typical mixed workload.

For users who have to do a lot of file searching, the improvement can be much more dramatic. Mr Davidson quotes the example of North Thames Gas, whose computer processed inquiries between six and 60 times faster after CAFS was fitted. Average response times fell from 2½ minutes to 4½ seconds.

CAFIS is a hardware-based searching engine, which imposes little additional processing load on its host computer - in contrast to all the alternative software-based systems which require enormous computer power to work as fast.

The speed is achieved by working in parallel. Data coming off the storage discs are split into 16 channels and each stream is searched simultaneously according to its own criterion.

The current model, CAFS-ISP (for Information Search Processing), searches at a rate of one megabyte per second (a limit set by ICL's standard disc

drives rather than CAFS itself). That is equivalent to moving along a library shelf at one mile per hour, reading every word in every book and noting down anything that matches what you are looking for.

CAFIS was inspired originally by British Telecom's requirement to computerize directory inquiries and it performed that application well in local trials. But BT decided early last year to spend £25m on an established American system for its national directory inquiry service, rather than waiting a little longer for ICL to produce the right version of CAFS.

Although the decision was presumably correct according to BT's short-term commercial criteria, it was crazy in terms of national industrial policy.

Most plumped for informal hands-on demonstrations, with systems software house Micro Focus carrying informality to the limit by inviting visitors to sit on an authentic-looking fairground carousel to try out the Personal Cobol package.

British Micro unveiled a graphics input device that could sweep the home market. Graffiti can be used with the BBC machine, Sinclair Spectrum or Commodore 64 to create two-dimensional drawings, and priced at £125 is considerably cheaper than its nearest rivals.

Another alternative to the keyboard, the mouse, appeared to be losing its novelty and *Continued on page 16*

Software comes in from the cold

By Maggie McLening

Thousands of computing professionals and end-users converged on Olympia last week for the annual Compex exhibition: the 'teddy bear' picnic of the computer industry. Computer games were generally less in evidence this year, perhaps a reflection of the micro's growing maturity, but Acorn Computers had a steady stream of youthful visitors anxious to try out the BBC Micro and its sibling Electron.

Software came in from the cold, having been relegated to a marquee in the car park at the previous Compex, and the 150 stands in the Software Village grappled with the problem of exhibiting an invisible product.

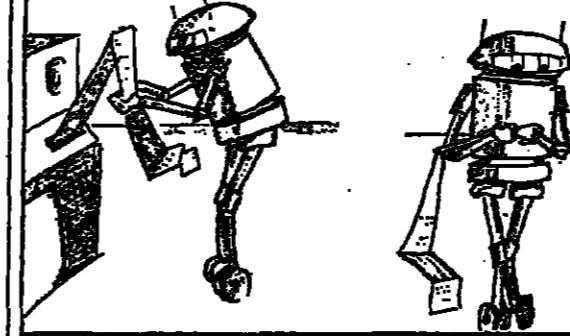
Against all odds, Nicola is a bright child and a cheerful one and now, with the aid of a voice recognition machine (a computer synthesizer), she can communicate fully for the first time with people other than her family.

Her father, John Murray, of Sale, Cheshire, started experimenting with computers to add a new dimension to his handicapped daughter's life.

The computer synthesizer John Murray chose - the only one suitable for the purpose - is a Votan machine made by a Cambridgeshire firm. This machine picks up the strangled sounds made by the child and "translates" them into messages.

HOTLINE

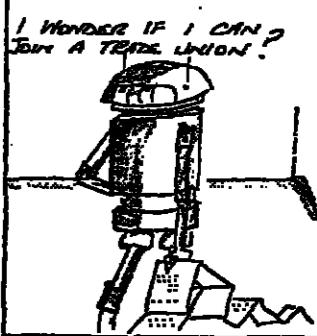
DUE TO DEMANDS BY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS TO FINALISE YEAR-END FIGURES, YOUR SHIFT SCHEDULES...



ANY ATTEMPTS TO SWITCH OFF YOUR COMPUTER WILL BE OVERIDDEN BY THE MASTER COMPUTER.



I WORKED IF I CAN? JOIN A TRADE UNION?



Nicola's talking machine friend

by Diana Patt

Ten-year-old Nicola Murray is a quadriplegic spastic with a severe speech impediment which makes normal conversation difficult.

Against all odds, Nicola is a bright child and a cheerful one and now, with the aid of a voice recognition machine (a computer synthesizer), she can communicate fully for the first time with people other than her family.

Her father, John Murray, of Sale, Cheshire, started experimenting with computers to add a new dimension to his handicapped daughter's life.

The computer synthesizer John Murray chose - the only one suitable for the purpose - is a Votan machine made by a Cambridgeshire firm. This machine picks up the strangled sounds made by the child and "translates" them into messages.

For example, the sound "hung" which Nicola can make emerges in her father's voice: "I am hungry. Please can I have something to eat". The sound creates a voice pattern which goes into the memory of the computer and is recognized by it.

Earlier computer synthesizers reproduced phonetics and robotic type of speech, whereas Votan works on an audio-recorded principle and the speech pattern is normal.

The Votan is used in conjunction with an IBM or similar computer with sufficient storage for the vocabulary needed. This computer would cost between £5,000 and £6,000, but can be used for other tasks. The Votan would cost about £4,000.

John Murray, an airline captain, says: "I have great aspirations for the machine and not only for my daughter. It

would be a tremendous asset to blind people searching for information.

"I know how many hours I have spent programming, but it really needs professionals to take it up so that people skilled in writing software programming can take the project a stage further. The commercial possibilities for others could be tremendous as a result of the work done for the handicapped."

John Murray emphasized that the technology is still in its infancy and that the machine is not transportable and can only be used in a permanent setting such as home or office. "This is the position at present," he says. "But who knows how it will develop in another 10 or 20 years?"

"Her five-year-old sister, Julia Anne, communicates better with her than anybody else. When Nicola is older, she will be able to make telephone calls using the machine and this will enlarge her social life."

The family are pioneering the project on their own and John Murray feels there is a limit to the extent he as an amateur can

British launch for the new Hero

In what amounts to a major re-launch of the American company, Mohawk Data Sciences has announced a new networking microcomputer, which it hopes will put the company in the public eye, writes Geoffrey Ellis.

Robert Amman, head of MDS Systems Division, speaking in New York at the launch of the Hero personal computer, said he is targeting his attack mainly on the IBM 3270 network market.

Hero, he claims, can fill many needs of the automated office as an individual machine, as a small office cluster and by linking with the MDS Super 21 Communications Processor, create local area networks and provide access to mainframes allowing the user to withdraw data, process or amend it, and return it to the mainframe.

The organizers say they have already been offered nearly 300 papers from 19 countries.

Telepad, a terminal which allows handwriting to be entered direct to computer systems, is now being marketed by BCU Computers (GB), a recently formed British company which specializes in full-sale computers.

Described as the natural man-machine interface, Telepad consists of a pad measuring 13 by 11 inches, a screen of 40 characters, an electronic pen. It allows direct handwriting input from work areas such as the office desk or factory floor and is said to recognize all alphanumeric and many special characters. Telepad is available for under £2,000.

UK Events

Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-26; BBC Micro User Show, Westminster Exhibition Centre, December 9-11. Office Automation - The Challenge to the DP Manager, Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, W1, December 15.

Your Computer Christmas Fair, Wembley Conference Centre, December 15-18. Which Computer Show, NEC, Birmingham, January 17-20. Northern Home Management, Excelsior Hotel, Manchester Airport, January 19-22. Acorn Education Exhibition, Central Hall, Westminster, January 25-27.

Overseas Events

Gulf Computer Exhibition, Dubai, November 21-24. Computer Indonesia, Jakarta, November 22-25. Computer Dealers Exhibition, November 28-December 2.

Compiled by Personal Computer News

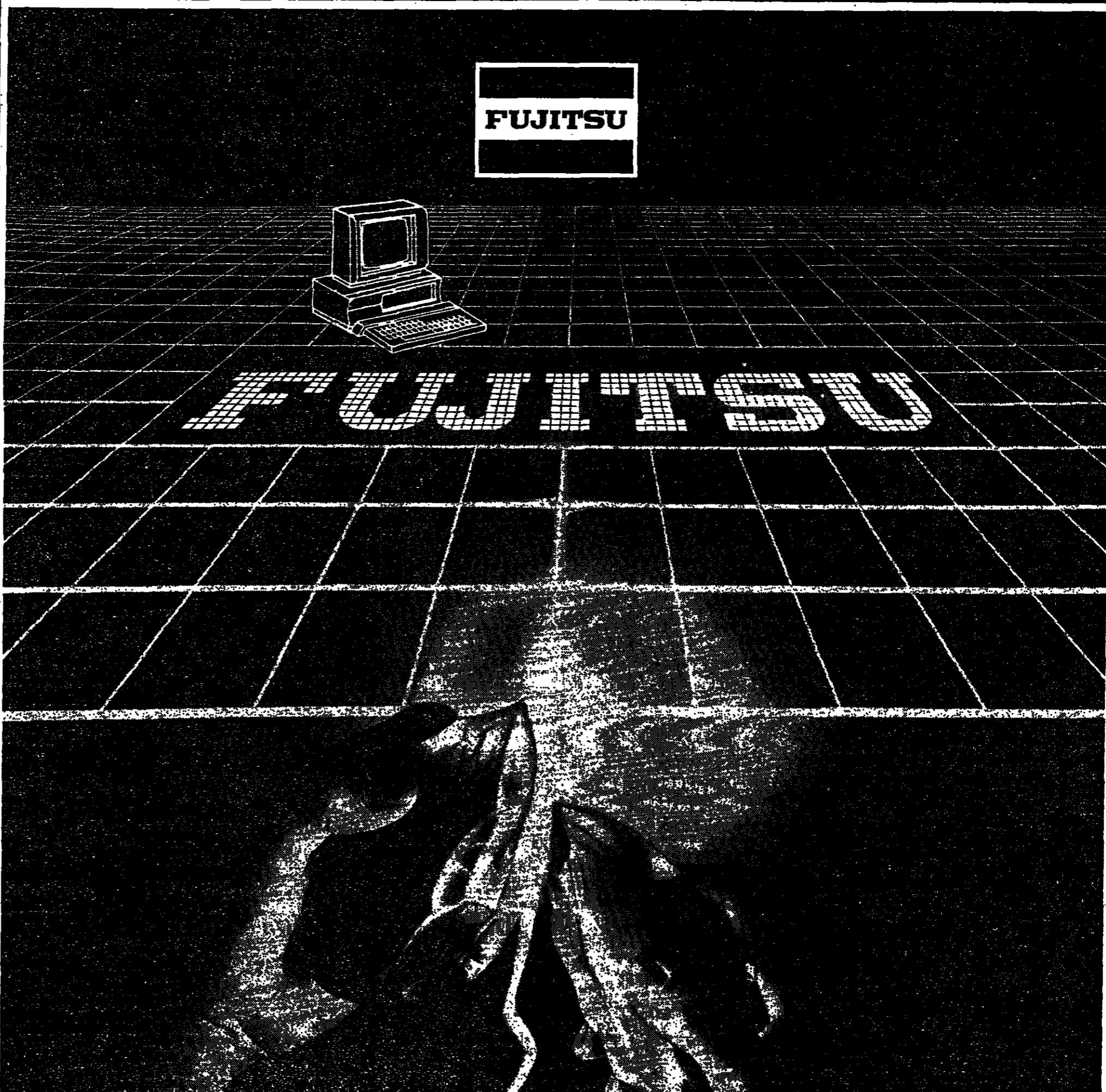
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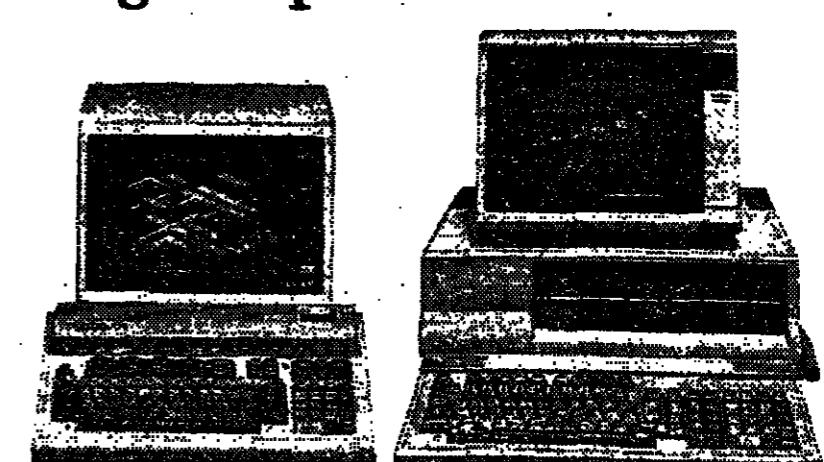
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Eighth competition prize winners

A prize for the two Andrews

Two boys, aged 12 and 15, are the winners of The Times Classroom Computer eighth competition. They are Andrew Hartley of Abingdon High School, Wigston Magna, Leicester and Andrew Hughes of Elstam College, Nottingham, London SE9.

The winning decision was made by a tie-break question.

The answers were 1) A; 2) C;

3) B; 4) C; 5) A.

The winners will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, and a personal gift of The Times Atlas of World History.

The eight runners-up are:

Andrew Hughes, 15, uses his father's computer. "He has a Truscan S 100. My father is interested in micro electronics, and he designed computers as a hobby. I was interested too, and we talked about it. I took it up for a bit at school, but in the fifth year we have to make a choice between physics and computers and I chose computers." Andrew hopes to make a career in the RAF.

Andrew Hartley is not yet on a computer course, because he is 12, and they don't start them until they are 13. He has a computer at home, which belongs to his family, and has been "playing around with it for the past four months". He has been playing games on it, and has done one program for a friend's firm, a simple one for logging orders which come in. He would like to take up work with computers, but it depends on whether he is among the 12 top maths



students in his year. John Hornsby, who is in charge of computer studies at Abingdon High School, points out that this is the second computer the school has won in The Times competition. The school's first computer was bought as a teacher aid about 18 months ago - he tries to give everyone a "hands-on" experience, but it is only when pupils reach third year that they get the opportunity to work with them. The school now has five computers.

Compec

Continued from page 15

Encelot Systems had Televideo's Supermouse on special offer at £99. The Supermouse was making its UK debut, together with Televideo's first portable micro: one of the first 8-bit portables to be used for networking.

Several other machines were also making their first public appearances at Compec. Digital Equipment revealed the Micro-Vax, a micro with the power of a 32-bit "supermini", and promised a VAX on a chip by the end of the year.

Aston Technology's Crystal 68000 was also on show, running under its five alternative operating systems. These include the almost obligatory Unix, Digital Research's CP/M, MFSL's BOS and the increasingly popular Pick. Backed by Birmingham City Council, Aston University and Lloyds Bank, Aston Technology has already signed contracts with dealers worth more than £1 million, and is delivering Crystal systems worth £100,000 this month.

For those who prefer to carry their computer around with them, Ministry of Defence supplier Husky Computers was showing a machine claimed to be the "world's toughest, smallest, large memory portable". Priced at £997 for 80Kbytes of memory, the Husky Hunter is compatible with CP/M and can run standard commercial software.

Here is the eleventh of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition, 10 copies of The Times Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of The Times (you will find it at the foot of The Times Information Service) on the five following publication days - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday - and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that

TIMES COMPETITION No 11

History 2

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write *only* the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry in accordance with the rules - and to attach 5 entry symbols.

Closing date for entries - 1st post Friday, December 2.

1 Ada Lovelace was:

- A the world's first programmer
- B inventor of the FORTRAN language
- C a film star

2 Chuck Peddle helped develop the:

- A Apple II
- B PET
- C Atari 400

3 Napier developed:

- A BASIC
- B logarithms
- C binary arithmetic

4 Turing

- A showed that logical machines could do arithmetic
- B developed ASCII
- C invented the Winchester disc

5 Shannon invented:

- A the bit
- B the transistor
- C the dot matrix printer

Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups: up to 15 and 15 to 18 years as at date of entry.

2. The entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.

3. Other entries with all-correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 8 best answers to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of an Atlas.

4. Those entries with less than all-correct answers will be judged in order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.

5. If identical entries are judged to have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.

Rules

1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.

2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.

3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spoilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.

4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.

5. Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property of The Times.

6. No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.

7. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.

each week. These will not require the use of a computer but may require a certain amount of research. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one week will not spoil your chances.

● The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

● The ATARI 600XL computer has 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other ATARI home computers.

The Prizes

Tie-breaker

Imagine you have to design an exhibit for the Science Museum illustrating the developments in computing during the past 50 years. List briefly the three most important exhibits that you would include.

FULL NAME _____ AGE _____
SCHOOL/COLLEGE _____ SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL TELEPHONE _____ HOME TELEPHONE _____

SEND TO:
Times Computer
Sudbury, Suffolk
Competition No. 11, PO Box 99,

COMPUTER COMPETITION
WEEK ELEVEN DAY 1
DAY 2 DAY 3
DAY 4 DAY 5 DAY 6

8. The decision of the panel of judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.

9. Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.

10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

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Our British laboratory develops new products for use throughout the world. Our factories at Greenock and Havant manufacture products for export to Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

We work with 11,000 British suppliers of parts and services. And every year we train thousands of people for the information technology age.

Today our products and systems are important to Britain's modern communications, as were Brunel's railways and ships to the Victorian age.

They help make industry more competitive and government more efficient.

Information technology is of course an international business. Our investment here helps ensure that Britain still has a leading role.

Like Brunel we wouldn't claim to have British origins. But the contribution we now make to Britain speaks for itself:

- 1982 investment £119 million.
- Britain's ninth largest exporter.
- 15,000 British jobs.
- Two British factories.
- 11,000 British suppliers.



THE TIMES TUESDAY NOVEMBER 22 1983

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Akroyd and Warburg lead the City revolution

It was fortuitous that the Stock Exchange Council decided to examine Mercury Securities' plans to acquire 29.9 per cent of the number two stockbroker Akroyd & Smithers with a fine tooth-comb. That delayed the announcement of terms until yesterday, the eve of the full-dress House of Commons debate on the bill to exempt the Stock Exchange from the restrictive practices law.

It confirms a remarkable feature of the deal cooked up between the Exchange and the Government. Since then, the value of leading Stock Exchange firms had soared far above their valuation in the old protected atmosphere as outsiders queue to take part in the complete restructuring of the financial services industry that is already well in train.

The Akroyd deal is quite complex. Mercury will be paying £21m in cash for new shares plus another £21m in convertible loan stock which will entitle Akroyd to 8 per cent of Mercury Securities. The deal almost doubles Akroyd's net worth to £83m showing that it is geared to expand dealing.

It effectively values Akroyd shares at £6 against 470p only a couple of weeks ago. As expected, profits for the year to September have fallen from £24m to £16m, so Mercury is paying almost 12 times earnings. Two years ago profits were just £6m.

Only a fortnight ago Citicorp paid £20m, or 15.5 times the average of three years' earnings for its stake in the broking firm Vickers da Costa.

The deals are different. Citicorp bought the whole of Vickers apart from its London brokerage and has an option to buy the rest of that if Stock Exchange rules permit. The Mercury deal, to be done in two stages (with the cash coming second) is geared to forging an international partnership between Akroyd and Mer-

cury's S. G. Warburg, which already has a big dealing business in Eurobonds.

But both deals are specifically geared to laying the foundations to exploit the restructuring in London's financial arena and the boom in international securities trading between London, New York and the Far East. Vickers has particular expertise in Japanese shares. Akroyd has a specialist broker/dealer business on Wall Street.

Now Warburg and Akroyd will merge their American operations with Warburg taking a half share in Akroyd's expanded American operation.

This opens the door to a potential link with a big American investment house and makes more likely the establishment of a joint international dealer subsidiary being formed in London. The Stock Exchange has already announced that these dealerships can begin operating next March.

The joint chairmen of Akroyd, Mr Brian Peppiatt and Mr Timothy Jones, are joining the Mercury board and two Mercury directors will join Akroyd, when the new rules of the Stock Exchange are introduced. Within the Eurobond market, worth \$50 billion in new issues so far this year, Warburg is dominant in the primary market and Akroyd's is a force in the secondary sector. Certainly, pulling that business into the confines of the Stock Exchange trading floor appeals to the Stock Exchange Council.

A stake in Akroyd enhances Warburg's placing power for both bonds and equities, which will not go unnoticed among its corporate clients. These now include the Government. Warburg is advising on next year's massive British Telecom privatization. Ironically, it was the need to avoid upsets during the privatization programme that helped persuade the Government to do its deal with the Stock Exchange in the first place.

Private roads cul-de-sac

Privatization is the best way of dealing with the alleged shortfall in public investment, according to Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, in last week's debate on economic recovery organized by *The Times* and Coopers & Lybrand.

But the only case where private financing of national projects has been explored in detail in road building, the result seems to be a non-starter.

Unless Whitehall thinking is forced dramatically off its present direction by a political decision, the prospect of large-scale private financing of roadbuilding in Britain seems to have been put off indefinitely.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, is expected to deliver his final verdict on the subject by the end of the year. He might still give the go-ahead for a pilot scheme to test some of the bolder claims about private financing. But even that is looking increasingly unlikely.

This is bad news for Tarmac, which originated the idea and for Charterhouse Japhet, the merchant bank employed by the transport department to report on the feasibility of City finance for roadbuilding.

Charterhouse has been thinking in terms of the City providing £100m to

£200m on top of the Government's £600m annual budget for roads. This support operation would have been administered through a national road fund to which contractors would tender for individual projects. As in the original scheme put forward by Tarmac, National Westminster Bank and Saturn Management to build the Black Country Route in the West Midlands, investors would get their return via a shadow toll - a royalty paid by the Government, based on use of the road.

But the economic effect of this, the Treasury has argued, is little different from the public sector financing roadbuilding in the usual way. This would be the case whether or not the Government guaranteed the funds, as the private builders would like they cannot actually own the road. Since the private sector finds it more expensive to borrow than the Government, it would ultimately cost more, even though it would push government spending into the future.

The only argument that the private road lobby has so far come up with to counter this is that private finance means more roads sooner and that the disciplines of privat financing will mean greater efficiency. This, however, has failed to impress the Treasury.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Option for Rothschild consortium

A three-man consortium which includes Mr Jacob Rothschild has been given the option to buy a 14.99 per cent stake in Trust Securities Holdings, the property group which this year made an unsuccessful £109m bid for the Percy Billiton group.

The other members of the consortium are Mr Stuart Lipton, who yesterday announced his resignation as a director of Greycourt City Offices, and Mr Elliott Bernhard, a senior partner of Michael Laurie & Partners, the West End estate agent.

● MK Electric Group has announced a rise of 36 per cent in pre-tax profits from £5.6m to £7.6m for the half year to end of September.

Investors' Notebook, page 20

British skills to help Japan search for oil

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Howard Doris, the Scottish-based offshore construction company, has signed a seven-year agreement to export its technical expertise to Japan.

The deal with the Toa Harbor Works company of Tokyo should ensure British engineering participation in the exploitation of oil fields in the Beaufort Sea off Alaska.

Initially, the project involves the placing of concrete and steel gravity structures in the Beaufort Sea to form the outer skin of concrete and gravel islands through which oil wells will be drilled.

Mr Albert Granville, Doris chairman and managing director, called on other industries to adopt new practices. He attacked government support for the older oiling industries such as British Shipbuilders and other nationalized sectors.

In the longer term, Doris, operating from its Kishorn Yard on the Clyde will be involved with the Japanese in marketing their products to the major multinational oil companies with interests in the Arctic.

EEC fears end to the three-year deal on import restraint

US threat to pact on steel

From Bailey Morris, Washington

European officials fear that a three-year steel agreement with the US may fall apart because of new efforts by American companies to negotiate even greater restraints on imports.

Mr David Roderick, chairman of US Steel, has said that it was only a matter of time before his industry filed a global import release suit under section 201 of US trade laws which would effect imports not only from the Third World, but Europe as well.

The intention of the suit, which would be joined by Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Inland Steel Corporation and others, would be to limit sharply imports of basic and

carbon steel to about 15 per cent of the US market down substantially from the present 20 per cent level.

The threat of new US trade suits and restrictive legislation comes as the Community attempts to establish controversial emergency price measures to stabilize its own depressed market.

Community officials have raised their concerns with the Reagan Administration over the threat by US Steel Corporation and others to file a new trade suit.

The filing of one or more suits by US companies would violate an understanding of unfair restraint agreement negotiated last year which said no

new import relief cases would be brought for the duration of the three-year pact which expires on December 2, 1985.

European imports, under the three-year agreement with the Community, are at present restricted to an average of 5.46 per cent of the US market for 10 different categories of carbon and basic steel.

The average encompasses a wide range from about 2.2 per cent of the US market for tinplate products up to 21.85 per cent for sheet products.

American steelmakers claimed that the domestic industry continued to suffer severe injury from unfairly-priced imports which should be curtailed with the establish-

ment of mandatory quotas for each country.

The US industry, in addition to backing a new trade suit, has also supported proposed new legislation submitted in the waning days of Congress to place additional restraints on steel imports.

Mr Roderick said last week that even though the Reagan Administration can be expected to oppose new restraints, the domestic industry would be in a strong position in an election year when unemployment was still high.

Community officials said concern in Europe was so strong that steel would be a priority at the high-level talks with the US in Brussels, on December 8.

Mirror group urged to sell Scots papers separately

By Michael Press

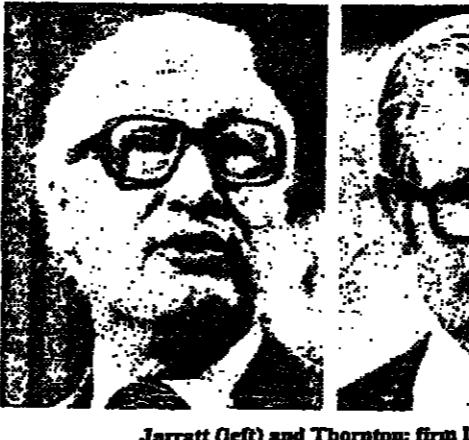
Reed International yesterday ran into further opposition to its plans to sell Mirror Group Newspapers (MGN) as one unit when employers and managers at the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*, the group's Scottish titles, they will launch a campaign today to persuade the company to let Scottish institutions buy the two papers.

But union representatives at the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*, embracing more than 800 of the workforce of 1,000, failed in a two-and-a-half hour meeting yesterday to persuade Sir Alex Jarrett, chairman of Reed, to allow a separate sale of the two papers.

Mr Harry Templeton, deputy leader of the union side said that Sir Alex had declined to provide the financial information necessary for potential Scottish investors to judge the potential of the two newspapers as a separate company.

The controversial plan to float off MGN from Reed was announced in October. MGN's six titles include the *Daily Mirror*, the *Sunday Mirror*, the *Sunday People*, and *Sporting Life*, as well as the Scottish publications.

The group also holds 7.8 per cent of Reuters, itself a big attraction because of the long awaited flotation which could



Jarratt (left) and Thornton (right)

value the company at £1,000m.

In the last financial year, MGN made pretax profits of £8.1m on a turnover of £25.5m. Reed as a whole made pretax profits of £39.2m on a turnover of £719m for the half year to October. Reed has long felt that MGN does not earn sufficient return, and according to City calculations it could sell MGN for £100m.

But the Scottish employees argue that the *Daily Record*, Scotland's biggest selling daily newspaper with a circulation of 743,000 and the *Sunday Mail*, circulation 802,000, are the most profitable parts of MGN.

They made pretax profits of £3.5m on sales of £42m last year.

Mr Harry Conroy, a member of the Scottish delegation to Reed International yesterday, said that Parsons & Co, a leading Scottish stockbroking firm, had expressed interest in advising the paper's employees on the feasibility of a separate sale. Several big Scottish institutions were also interested.

But at the meeting, which was also attended by Mr Clive Thornton, the present chief general manager of the Abbey National who is to become chairman of the independent MGN, Sir Alex said it was

pointless to provide financial information because he had no intention of selling separate parts of the company.

While the sale is an important change of direction for Reed, which has just emerged from a long struggle to restore its paper-making activities to profitability, it has provoked alarm within the Labour Party and trade union movement because the *Daily Mirror* is the only Fleet Street daily to have consistently supported the Labour Party.

Mr Templeton said one reason for seeking a separate sale of the Scottish titles was to preserve their independence. "We reckon that would give us a better chance of fighting off a predator," he said.

The workers believe that the sale of MGN will have to be completed by March. Assessors have already inspected the Glasgow offices of the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*.

MGN, however, has already turned down a request for a management buyout in which the National Union of Journalists was involved. Nevertheless, the Scottish workers hope that their campaign, which will be discussed at a mass meeting in Glasgow today, will put pressure on MGN by unsettling the share price. Reed International's shares fell 2p

New £500m tap stock

The Government has again used the firmness of the gilt-edged market to boost its coffers. Yesterday, it announced a new short "tap" of £500m of Exchequer, 2½ per cent, 1986, at a minimum tender price of £84.50.

This latest cash-raising exercise failed to dampen the rest of the gilts market, which held on to the majority of gains, extending to 50p in places.

But the equity market remained undecided over the course of the economy.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 718.8 down 2.6

FT Gilts: 83.25 down 0.10

FT All Share: 451.95 down 0.23

Bargains: 20.604

Datastream USM Leaders Index: 94.95 down 0.1

New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1259.25 up 0.23

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 940.78 up 21.95

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 637.18 down 29.31

Amsterdam: 148.6 up 0.2

Sydney: ASX Index: 78.1 up 3.2

Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 999.5 down 9.8

Brussels: General Index 126.38 down 0.53

Paris: CAC Index: 144.8 unchanged

Zurich: SKA General 294.9 down 0.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling: £1.6460 down 60pts

Index 83.6 unchanged

DM 3.98 down 0.0125

FrF 12.0375 down 0.0675

Yen 344.75 down 2.25

Dollar: £1.2788 up 0.1

DM 2.7060

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling: \$1.4680

Dollar DM 6.6980

ECU: 60.570122

SDR: 0.709926

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Bank base rates 9

Finance houses base rate 10

Discount market loans week 9-8%

3 month interbank 9%-9½%

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 9½%-9¾%

3 month DM 6½%-6¾%

3 month Fr 13½%-13¾%

US rates:

Bank prime rate 11.00

Fed funds 9/8

Treasury long bond 102½%-102¾

ECB Fixed Rate: Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV

Average reference rate for interest period October 5 to November 1, 1983 inclusive: 9.393 per cent.

Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Will ITV become too costly?

The ITV companies, not for the first time, are enjoying a boom in advertising revenue. New figures show that they took £55m last month, an increase of 34 per cent and some advertising agencies expect a similar rise this month - and that would net ITV more than £100m for the first time in a single month.

The arrival of Channel 4 a year ago has played a part even though revenue to the new channel has been a disappointing £30m-£40m in the first year. The ITV companies have been allowed to shift two minutes advertising a day from off-peak to peak time to compensate for the reduction in Channel 4 revenue caused by the dispute between advertisers and Equity, the actors' union. This concession may have been worth £30m.

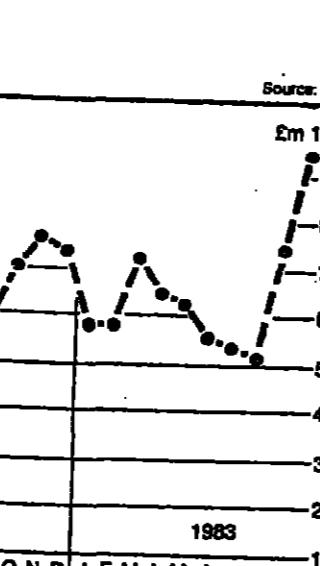
The underlying reason for the increase, however, is the rise in demand for television time, particularly from companies in fields that traditionally have not advertised on television, such as finance and office equipment. The supply of "real" airtime is virtually static. The number of minutes available has been increased by 60 per cent since Channel 4 came on the air, but the audience available to advertisers has risen by far less.

So any increase in demand produces increases both in the price of time and in ITV revenue. The issues were aired last week at a media course for executives in advertising agencies, client companies and the media, organized by the Communication Advertising and Marketing (CAM) Foundation.

Mr Keith Jacobs, marketing director of Birds Eye Wall's, explained the advertisers' dilemma: "We know television works for us, particularly for long-run campaigns, which is why this year we have 80 per cent of our theme investment in television. It does a splendid job for us."

"But what happens in 1988, with television costs at twice today's level, a prospect that at present rates of increase seems not impossible? My company has just prepared a long-term plan and two of the key elements in this plan are, of course, pricing and the marketing appropriation."

"On price, we believe that we shall not be able to charge at a rate higher than the retail price index for food - say about 6.5 per cent a year. On that basis, our maximum cost and price



inflation level in 1988 will increase by 37 per cent. On the marketing appropriation, we do not see that it can inflate in real terms at a level higher than all our other costs and our capacity to charge the consumer more. And that is where television costs come in."

"In January 1983, when we did the plan, the cost per thousand households was 21 per cent over January 1982, to which 5 per cent audience decline had contributed. Assuming some softening in that horrendous rate, as indeed there has been, but extending the likely trend over the next few years - with costs increasing

st, say, 15 per cent - it seems not impossible to anticipate an inflation of 100 per cent in television costs by 1988, versus the 37 per cent we believe is the most the consumer will bear in our price increases."

"That's where the mathematics begin to defeat us."

The only solution for advertisers like Birds Eye Wall's, said Mr Jacobs, would be to turn to other media. If television costs in 1988 were twice the level of today, television's share of the Birds Eye Wall's budget would have to drop to just over 50 per cent.

Mr Mike Samuel, advertising and marketing manager of J Sainsbury, revealed that while television had taken 78 per cent of the Sainsbury advertising budget in 1978-9, in the present year its share had already been cut back to 44 per cent. The beneficiaries were magazines, which now account for 33 per cent of Sainsbury's spending and radio, which takes 5 per cent, while national newspapers now take 18 per cent.

The sales departments of the non-television media have

accepted this message and they generally now attempt to persuade advertisers of the benefits of a mixed media schedule, instead of trying to meet television head-on.

This was graphically illustrated at the media course when advertisement directors and media managers were invited to pitch for an advertiser's budget, in this case, Burin's London Weekend Television, Mirror Group Newspapers, Capital Radio, Television South, IPC Magazines, poster contractor Mills & Allen, the Regional Newspapers Advertising Bureau, TV-am, the Direct Mail Sales Bureau and Rank Screen Advertising all pitched for a share of the £2m budget and all took it for granted that a longest proportion of the expenditure would be put on television.

The proposals are now being mulled over by the government before discussion in the EEC's Social Affairs Council, probably next month. They take the form of a recommendation or set of guidelines for government unions and employers.

The commission has gone ahead with its proposals despite the failure of its own efforts to persuade the trade unions and employers to agree on the question at European level.

The European employers representatives are against the idea. They are sure it would increase costs and reduce competitiveness. The unions are generally in favour, though they balk at any suggestion that it could mean lower pay.

Several advertisers have pulled out of some ITV areas and transferred the money in those regions to other media, often with surprisingly good results.

Industrial notebook

Jobs minefield for EEC

The EEC Commission stepping warily into a minefield, is asking Britain and nine other members to reduce and reorganize working time to create more jobs.

It also wants much stricter limits on systematic overtime and suggests extra time off, rather than money.

This, it suggests, should be done in a way as to avoid increasing production costs. It should help bring about structural changes and greater competitiveness and further economic recovery, it says.

The proposals are now

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They take the form of a

recommendation or set of

guidelines for government

unions and employers.

Burin's with its customers

firmly in the C1, C2 and socio-

economic categories, is a natural

for television. But more and

more types of advertiser are

now using television as a main

medium, from computer com-

panies

and airlines. This new business

skillfully won by the larger

television sales departments - is

fueling the cost increases for

the traditional advertisers, the

food and packaged goods

companies.

Several advertisers have

pulled out of some ITV areas

and transferred the money in

those regions to other media,

often with surprisingly good

results.

the next four years in all areas, on condition that the overall labour costs do not increase.

In Italy, unions and employers have reached an agreement which provides for a cut of 20 hours from the total annual working hours during the second half of next year and a further 20-hour reduction in the first half of 1985.

British employers think the idea is unrealistic. A confederation of British Industry spokesman said: "It is based on an assumption you could reduce hours without reducing pay and still create jobs."

The TUC's enthusiasm for negotiated reductions in working hours, and particularly cuts in overtime, is accompanied by concern that workers should not lose financially.

It is anxious about high overtime workers, many of whom are on low pay scales, and says that in such cases reductions in hours should be phased in with increases in basic pay.

The Government's attitude is one of considerable scepticism. Above all it believes such matters are best hammered out between employers and workers alone.

The Department of Employment says it would have to be convinced that the Commission's approach would increase both employment and competitiveness.

Patricia Clough

Liberty chairman named

Liberty: Mr H. Webbin will succeed Mr D. E. Pike as chairman on Mr Pike's retirement next August. Mr R. Walker will become deputy chairman. Mr Pike will remain a director.

GKN: Mr Frank Winter will be chief executive of the special steels division and managing director of Brymo Steel Works from January 1. Mr Brian Insch, a GKN corporate management director, will also become chairman of Brymo.

American Express: Mr Christopher Rodriguez has become divisional vice-president, marketing and sales, Europe, Middle East and Africa.

Glass Manufacturers' Federation: Mr John Small, group managing director of United Glass Holdings, has been elected president for two years from January 1.

APPOINTMENTS

Hick Hargreaves: Mr K. B. Roberts has been elected a director.

Hugh Group: Mr Michael Shanks has been appointed chairman, Mr Leslie Coulthard deputy chairman and Mr Nick Dow a director.

James Carmichael (Contractors): Mr Derek Mottram has become managing director.

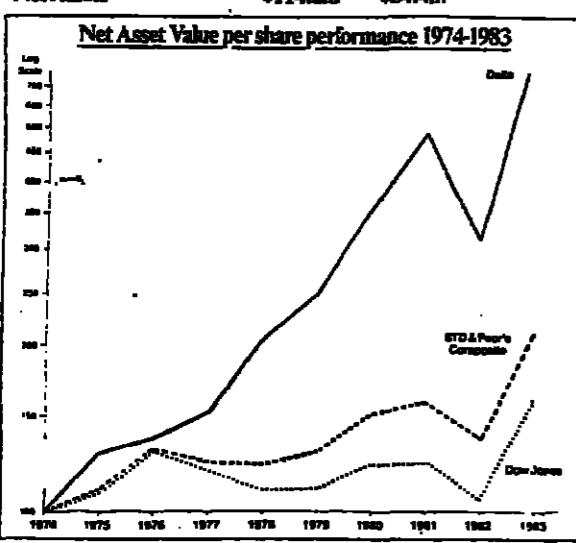
Forward Trust Group: Mr G. W. Stein has been appointed senior manager of the central management office at group headquarters. Mr I. Hastie has become senior manager, Fixed Asset Finance at the group's Birmingham Business Centre and Mr Andrew Fisher has been appointed regional manager, Industrial Sales and Marketing for Scotland.

Delta Investment Company Limited

An open-ended Investment Trust listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Results for 1983

1983	1982	% increase
Net Asset Value per share	86.33	52.78
Net Assets	£114.2m	£54.4m



Extracts from statement by the Chairman, Sir Guy Henderson

INVESTMENT POLICY

"Your Company has concentrated on well managed medium and smaller companies in all sectors of the American economy."

Future INVESTMENT STRATEGY

"Your Company's objective is to maintain its long term performance by reacting flexibly to changing economic conditions. Investment will remain concentrated in well chosen medium and small sized American companies which are capable of achieving a high level of growth above the stock market average."

For a copy of the Report and Accounts, please contact:

Investment Advisers

KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED
20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB.
Telephone: 01-623 8000. Telex: 88831.

Delta anticipated the US Stock Market rise

At NatWest we've given loans for ponies, holidays, weddings, even hair transplants.

In fact, you name it, and the chances are a NatWest Personal Loan (between £200 and £5,000) will pay for it.

We'll give you cash, so you can buy whatever you want from wherever you want. And we could insure your loan, at a small cost, with our Personal Loan Protector scheme, which

includes sickness and accident cover.

But most important, you won't have to nag us or wait weeks to get the loan.

Just fill in an application form at your nearest NatWest, or send us the coupon.

There's usually no need to see the manager, or even to be a NatWest customer to apply.

So if you could do with a loan why not contact us? The chances are we won't say no.

Written credit details available from any NatWest branch or from:
National Westminster Bank PLC, FREEPOST, London EC2P 2GL.

Name _____

Address _____

Branch where account held (if applicable)

Applicants must be 18 years or older.

NatWest
Credit Service

BOXING

Sibson's party begins to look a little meagre

By Srikumar Sen.

The homecoming feast for Tony Sibson fans after his exciting victory in Atlantic City looks like being somewhat thinly spread. Because of late defections, Mike Barrett and Mickey Duff had to ask others to come to the aid of the party. Sibson's new opponent, his third since Barrett announced the Wembley bill three weeks ago, is Manuel Jimenez.

The two cracking British title bouts between Lloyd Honeyghan and Cliff Gilpin at lightweight and Prince Rodney at light-middle also fell through. Barrett tried to bring in Noel Quarless, and even advertised him as boxing an American opponent yet to be announced. But the exitable Liverpool heavyweight choked the promoters off by saying: "I wouldn't box for them even if they paid me a million pounds".

Hastily, Nick Wilshire was roped in to box Bruce Johnson from Florida, who was Sibson's second scheduled opponent. On the face of it Wilshire should be overmatched, but so great is the

margin of safety in these transatlantic matches that Barrett says: "It is an even money fight". Jimmy Cable, who was in for a tough night against Prince Rodney, should have no difficulty disposing of John Langol of Birmingham, a willing horse who seldom manages to raise even a trot.

Sibson's opponent, Jiminez, is really a lightweight blown up into a light-middle. His claim to fame is that all light-welterweight he beat Domingo Ayala, who had knocked out Bruce Curry, the present WB

champion. Jiminez also went the distance with the world no 1 light-middle, Mike McCallum. Though beaten easily, he is believed to have wobbled McCallum in the seventh. But a full middle like Sibson should be altogether too strong for the pudgy Puerto Rican.

While it does not seem to be the most exciting show put on at Wembley, Barrett assures me that the Arena is threequarters sold out.

TENNIS

Lesson from teenager

By a Special Correspondent

Kate Brasher, the number two seed, yesterday lost 0-6, 0-6 to Susie Mair, aged 15, of Scotland, in the first round of the LTA's international satellite event at the Ace Tennis Centre, Coventry.

Despite her seeding and the fact that she is currently ranked seventh in Britain and 173 on the world computer, the fact is that the 21-year-old Miss Brasher nowadays ranks tenth second to the studies she began at London University in October.

She was still at her books before she went on court and it was apparent from the start that she was not much hard.

Nor did Miss Mair do anything to help her get into her stride. The Scot, who reached the semi-finals of the LTA's satellite events, both at Ipswich two weeks ago, and Manchester last week, played a good opening game and from there gathered more and more in the way of confidence. She served well and, in losing to Isabel Cuetos, of West Germany, in last week's semi-finals, she made all too many errors on easy balls as she wasted few chances yesterday.

Ellinor Lightbody of Wales also had a 6-0, 6-0 win yesterday. Her

victim was Hilde Kauffman, a Belgian, who stands out not just for her shoulder-length blonde hair but a somewhat out-of-the-ordinary forehand.

Having now collected nine points on this satellite circuit, the Welsh No 1 seems set to take her place in Masters tournament which starts next week at Telford. Joanne Louis of Devon, however, is not well placed. She started the week with seven points and yesterday picked up one more as she came down 4-6, 5-7 to Sabine Hack, an emotional young German.

RESULTS: J (Fif) US L Dodson (GB) 6-1, 6-1; L Wilson (US) L Grunfeld (GB) 6-1, 6-1; S Hack (GB) L Louis (GB) 6-1, 6-1; L Lightbody (GB) L Kauffman (GB) 6-0, 6-0; K Hale (GB) L Reeves (GB) 6-2, 7-6; D Moore (GB) L Caspi (NO) 6-7, 7-5, 6-1; K Rom (GB) L Baker (GB) 6-4, 6-4; K May (GB) L Baker (GB) 6-4, 6-4.

Villas hearing

New York (Reuter) - An appeal by Guillermo Vilas against a one-year suspension and a fine of \$20,000 will be heard early next month. Vilas was suspended for one year and fined \$20,000 for allegedly accepting an illegal guarantee to play in a grand prix tournament in Rotterdam in March.

SKIING

Big name absentees

Bormio, Italy (Reuter) - Ingemar Stenmark, of Sweden, the Olympic champion, and Phil Mahre, World Cup-holder, will be the only big names missing when the world ski-seed begins here tomorrow. They were sent to compete on the World Cup, which opens in Kranaia Gora, Yugoslavia, on December 1, and the 1984 winter Olympics in Sarajevo in February.

Most leading men and women skiers, however, will take part in five days of competition on the artificial snow 2,000 metres above this northern Italian resort on the Swiss border in this warm-up to the 1984-85 season.

The women, including Maria Rosa Quario, of Italy, Erika Hess of Switzerland, and Tamara McKinney of the United States, contest three races - a giant slalom, a super-giant slalom and a special slalom.

Miss Quario, slalom specialist, said: "My World Cup and Olympic season will certainly begin at Bormio. I want to get off to a good start." Stenmark's Swedish team-mates, Stig Strandell and Lars Karlsson, last year and Paolo de Chiesa, of Italy, will be among the favourites in the two men's events - a slalom.

Struggling with minor injuries and suspensions, Dundee have looked at their most vulnerable in recent games. Two weeks ago they lost 10-1 to Streatham in the first round of the Southern Counties. Saturday, they were without Penrith (on a North Sea oil rig) and survived with the help of four goals from a limping converted defenceman (Walker) and two from an asthmatic with a sore knee (Halpin).

ICE HOCKEY

Surfacing with treasure from the depths

By Robert Pryce

The Dundee Rockets are the pearl-divers of the British League. Just when you think they must be drowning down there, they come up with the valuables.

Their latest trophy is the Autumn Cup. Their run of form since their return to senior ice hockey has just run out and is still unknown. In that time, they have won every national competition in the British game.

Midway through Saturday's final in Streatham they were 5-1 down to the home team. Gary Stefan had exposed a number of failings in their defence in scoring four goals. It seemed certain that Streatham, who have not lost this season, would carry the rich prize of their coach relays a bit." John Rost, the Streatham coach, said later. "For a 10-minute period we weren't picking up the men."

Halpin and Walker kept finding space in front of goal. First Brinsford, who had another splendid season, then Streatham displaying the consistency demanded by Turkish Alim, the manager after

Streatham's 7-1 victory. "It's self-confidence," said afterwards. "It's self-confidence."

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RUGBY LEAGUE

Widnes favoured by draw but Cardiff curse their luck

By Keith Macklin

It was by half the team at York and by Paul Ringer against Hunslet on Sunday.

A spin-off of the second division, a great opportunity to indulge in giant-killing with a home tie against Leeds, who were almost beaten by Blackpool Borough in the first round. Maurice Barnard appears to have stiffened up the Leeds tackling, but they are still inconsistent and Swinton have shown considerable improvement.

The greatest giant-killers of them all, Featherstone Rovers travel to St Helens and will hope to repeat the victory they gained at Carisbrooke Road, on their way to their famous Principality to Leigh, where they will expect short shrift having about 12 tries and 68 points gained by Leigh at Carisbrooke on Sunday.

Still, any major competition tends to bring out the best in an underdog and Cardiff could give Leigh a fight. For City's sake it is to be hoped that the word is not used too literally by the Blue Dragons as

Leeds, and Deryck Fox of Featherstone, in Sunday's tie underway heavily a report on the progress of the British Amateur Rugby League Association, Keith Macklin writes.

In the report, which reflects on the success of the recent history-making New Zealand Maoris tour of Britain the national administrator Maurice Oldroyd, says: "BARLA celebrates its tenth anniversary this year, and its international record since formation in 1973 has been much for the expansion of the game at all levels. During the period of international progress BARLA has never neglected the game at home, and in its 10 short years it has seen the formation of almost 700 new teams and an increase of 18,000 new players."

Leigh v Cardiff City.

Swinton v Widnes.

St Helens v Featherstone.

●

Magnificent, match-winning victory by the former amateur internationals David Creaser, of

the year.

Jane Thornhill, aged 41, has been named Aviva Watches British women's golfer of the year for 1983.

IN BRIEF

Decision on Lynch today

By Robert Pryce

They also received considerable help from their opponents. Streatham gave the game away. Halfway through their fourth game in eight days, their concentration slipped out of control. Building the lead, it went down 5-6 down.

"Sometimes a team and even a coach relaxes a bit," John Rost, the Streatham coach, said later. "For a 10-minute period we weren't picking up the men."

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GOLF: The Chelmsford player Grant Turner has received a £2,000 cheque for becoming Rookie of the Year.

The Alfa Romeo-sponsored award goes to the player making the most successful debut on the European tour. Turner, with just over £6,000 in prize money, beat Richard Boxall of Surrey by just 300.

HOCKEY: The Great Britain selection have picked Billy McConnell (Northern Ireland) and Imran Sherwani (England) to fill the last two positions in the squad of 16 for the international tournament in Hong Kong, starting on December 10. Sydney Friskin writes. Britain's first match is against Pakistan on December 10.

MOTOR RACING: Osella, the small Italian Formula One stable, will have only one car on the world championships circuit next season.

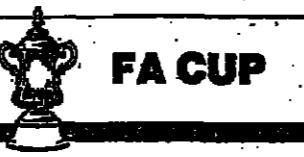
RESULTS: 1983 F1 Grand Prix: 1. Niki Lauda, 2. Alan Jones, 3. Keke Rosberg, 4. Nigel Mansell, 5. Riccardo Patrese, 6. Eddie Cheever, 7. Nigel Mansell, 8. Nelson Piquet, 9. Alain Prost, 10. Ayrton Senna, 11. Nigel Mansell, 12. Riccardo Patrese, 13. Alain Prost, 14. Nigel Mansell, 15. Riccardo Patrese, 16. Alain Prost, 17. Riccardo Patrese, 18. Ayrton Senna, 19. Alain Prost, 20. Riccardo Patrese, 21. Alain Prost, 22. Riccardo Patrese, 23. Alain Prost, 24. Riccardo Patrese, 25. Alain Prost, 26. Riccardo Patrese, 27. Alain Prost, 28. Riccardo Patrese, 29. Alain Prost, 30. Riccardo Patrese, 31. Alain Prost, 32. Riccardo Patrese, 33. Alain Prost, 34. Riccardo Patrese, 35. Alain Prost, 36. Riccardo Patrese, 37. Alain Prost, 38. Riccardo Patrese, 39. Alain Prost, 40. Riccardo Patrese, 41. Alain Prost, 42. Riccardo Patrese, 43. Alain Prost, 44. Riccardo Patrese, 45. Alain Prost, 46. Riccardo Patrese, 47. Alain Prost, 48. Riccardo Patrese, 49. Alain Prost, 50. Riccardo Patrese, 51. 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Glittering prize brings a ground dilemma for Windsor and Eton

Windsor and Eton were yesterday handed the biggest match in their 81-year history when they were drawn at home to Bournemouth in the second round of the FA Cup. The Isthmian League club will meet the police tonight to discuss arrangements for the tie, which they may not be able to stage on their own ground.

Mr Dunning, the Windsor and Eton secretary, said: "obviously we would love to stage the match, but we will have to let the police decide. Crowd segregation could be a problem, but the police have already said they will move bunting and earth to help us stage the game."

Windsor and Eton's Stag Meadow ground holds only 3,000, but in recent times there has been a crowd of more than 1,500. League attendances this season have averaged around 300. When Windsor and Eton were drawn at home to Brentford in the first round



FA CUP

Isthmian League second division, they are currently challenging for promotion from the first. Their successes of recent seasons have coincided with the management of Geoff Chapple, a former Isthmian and Southern League player, and his assistant, Alf Coulton, who is also coach of the Army side.

The club is nicknamed the Royalists; their ground is inside Windsor Great Park, within a mile of the Royal residence of the Duke of Edinburgh is their patron. Mr Dunning said: "I hope he might come to the match, although this will be rather a short notice for him. He takes a very keen interest in the

Second round draw

Rotherham United or Hartlepoo v Hull
Morecambe v Fleetwood Town or York City v
Fleetwood
Dartington v Aitchison
Northwich Victoria or Bangor City v Blackpool
Tunbridge Wells or Bolton Wanderers v Aldershot or Worcester City v
Windsor and Eton or Bournemouth v Millwall or Swindon Town
Dagenham or Bradford v Wimbleton v Mansfield Town
Brentwood v Oxford United v Corinthian-Cheadle v Brighouse City
Southend United or Plymouth Argyle v Bury
Scunthorpe United v Bury
Chelmsford v Burnley
Harrow Borough v Poole Town or Newport County
Colchester United v Walsall v
(Matches to be played December 10)

last season, the game was switched to Griffin Park.

Wherever the match is played, it is certain to provide the club with some much needed money. Some £18,000 was spent during the summer on ground improvements, including a new system pitch similar to Fulham's.

Windsor and Eton have never played in the second round, but have reached the first round three times in the last four seasons. Three years ago they lost 7-2 to Wimbledon, last year they went down 7-0 to Brentford, but on Saturday they won 2-1 away to Burton Albion.

Less than three years ago Windsor and Eton were playing in the Isthmian League. Having won promotion last season from the

FA Cup semi-finals will be distracting from the league programme if one or both were shown live on Saturday afternoon. "It would cause too many problems for supporters travelling to a neutral ground if we switched a semi-final to a Friday or Sunday from the traditional Saturday," he said.

Could the Tardis transport underdogs into the third round?

Damp squib at Poole and Newport are over the worst

For Newport County, and for most reporters, this was the first round of the FA Cup. For their opponents, Poole Town and for me, it was the fifth. We had been through six hours of football, each of us knocking out a team in every round: Poole got past Saltash, St Blazey and Fowey by scoring more goals than the others, while my meek-silent presence was enough to account for Chalfont St Peter, Uxbridge and Hampton.

Then Slough Town came to Poole to battle for a place in the first round proper and the less said about that the better. Poole decided that they were not talking to me after my criticisms of the match in which they beat Slough and they declared, via their local newspapers, that all their facilities would be denied me. What needs me when you have got Newport? I suppose it was what descended from their place of honour in the third division to the hard and bumpy fields of Poole on Sunday and the fight for a place in the second round goes on, for the match finished goalless.

May the best side win tonight. It was hard to tell who that was on Sunday. On paper it should have been a walkover for Newport. "I'd like the team at the top of the third division... whatever that is" is what Roger Baverstock said after the excitement against Slough. Newport are handily placed and by rights they should be in the second division. They led the third division on Easter Monday last season, and needed three wins to make promotion certain. Instead they managed a solitary win and a draw. Poole played us the Dr Who

Watford splash out again

Dave Bardsley, the Blackpool right-back expects to sign for Watford tomorrow. Watford, who spent £200,000 on the Patrick forward Maurice Johnson last week, will pay nearly £150,000 for the 19-year-old defender, who has played in first team games for the fourth division club.

The Manchester-born Bardsley, an England youth cap, had a medical at Watford yesterday. If the signing goes through, Blackpool will use the cash to sign a full back and a forward in addition to paying off a large chunk of their overdraft.

• The Football Association have refused to support an international

club tournament to be run on the same lines as the World Cup. The public relations consultants West Nally wanted to bring the world's top clubs together every four years and proposed that the first tournament would be held in England in 1983.

UEFA's executive committee have already turned down the plan and the FA council followed suit yesterday. The FA secretary, Ted Croker, said: "We have so many other commitments to international football that another competition would cause nothing but complications."

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

7-30 unless stated

European Super Cup

First leg

Hamburg v Aberdeen (7.00)

match Cup

Third round replays

Huddersfield v Stoke

Liverpool v Fylm

Notts County v Birmingham

Sunderland v Norwich

Second division

Swans v Chelsea

FA Cup

First round replays

Banbury v Northwich

Bolton v Tranmere

Brentford v Dagenham (7.45)

Bristol Rovers v Barnet (7.45)

Entitled v Warrington

Newport v Poole

Plymouth v Southend

Wigan v Bradford C

Wycombe v Chelmsford

Yorks v Macclesfield

Scottish premiership

St Mirren v Dundee United

• European League

Premier division

Woking, Romford v Cheshunt, Walton and Hale Barnet v Bishop's Stortford, Borehamwood v Farnborough, Second division: Finchley v Grange, Hornchurch v Leyton-Wingrove, Merton v Tilling, Reigate v Eastgate United

MIDWEEK LEAGUE First division: Derby v West Bromwich (7.00); Sheffield Wednesday v Nottingham Forest, Blackpool v Grimsby (7.00); Bradford City v Notts County; Chesterfield v Burton; Oldham v Wigan (7.00); Rotherham v Macclesfield

FOOTBALL, COMBINATION: Birmingham v Shrewsbury, Luton v Colchester, Brighton v Worthing, Preston v Bury, Cambridge v Ipswich, Southampton v Bristol Rovers, Plymouth v Oxford United, Portman Road v Torquay United, Macclesfield to be drawn on or before December 5.

• Football League clubs should be asked to appoint a coach as paid director as they want next season. Clubs can currently pay only one director, but the FA Council yesterday recommended that the restriction should be lifted as long as extra directors are full-time employees of the club. Their proposal cannot come into force until next May

Italians offer more for Olsen

Manchester United are investigating the possibility of financing the signing of the Danish player Jesper Olsen with the insurance money they will be paid for Steve Coppell's premature retirement.

Olsen looks hope to collect a large sum for the England wing, who was forced to stop playing because of knee trouble.

The sound of the final whistle

for both sides profound pleasure,

for there were moments when both sides looked like the away team, and a draw depressed neither. Newport will not forget how they took a league team to a standstill. So there's a lesson for them and who can tell what a replay might bring?

Simon Barnes

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ICE SKATING

New areas to conquer

Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, who achieved their sixth consecutive victory in the British ice dancing championships in Nottingham on Friday night, will lead the home challenge in three international competitions over the next four months.

Dean and Torvill are hot favourites to win all three - the European event in Budapest, January 9 to 14, the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo February 7 to 19, and the World Championships in Ottawa March 19 to 24 - after revealing their new programme to other world contenders on their home rink at the weekend.

The British selectors announced yesterday that couples to join them Nicky Slater and Karen Barber of Richmond, and the Solihull pair, Stephen Williams and Wendy Sessions.

Williams aged 23, and Sessions

21, will finish runners-up to Dean and Torvill in the British championships.

• OTHER SPORT

REAL TENNIS: Brian O'Brien Singles (C) 1st, Dennis R. 2nd, John W. 3rd, Michael J. 4th, Wayne J. 5th, John G. 6th, Alan J. 7th, David J. 8th, John J. 9th, John J. 10th, John J. 11th, John J. 12th, John J. 13th, John J. 14th, John J. 15th, John J. 16th, John J. 17th, John J. 18th, John J. 19th, John J. 20th, John J. 21st, John J. 22nd, John J. 23rd, John J. 24th, John J. 25th, John J. 26th, John J. 27th, John J. 28th, John J. 29th, John J. 30th, John J. 31st, John J. 32nd, John J. 33rd, John J. 34th, John J. 35th, John J. 36th, John J. 37th, John J. 38th, John J. 39th, John J. 40th, John J. 41st, John J. 42nd, John J. 43rd, John J. 44th, John J. 45th, John J. 46th, John J. 47th, John J. 48th, John J. 49th, John J. 50th, John J. 51st, John J. 52nd, John J. 53rd, John J. 54th, John J. 55th, John J. 56th, John J. 57th, John J. 58th, John J. 59th, John J. 60th, John J. 61st, John J. 62nd, John J. 63rd, John J. 64th, John J. 65th, John J. 66th, John J. 67th, John J. 68th, John J. 69th, John J. 70th, John J. 71st, John J. 72nd, John J. 73rd, John J. 74th, John J. 75th, John J. 76th, John J. 77th, John J. 78th, John J. 79th, John J. 80th, John J. 81st, John J. 82nd, John J. 83rd, John J. 84th, John J. 85th, John J. 86th, John J. 87th, John J. 88th, John J. 89th, John J. 90th, John J. 91st, John J. 92nd, John J. 93rd, John J. 94th, John J. 95th, John J. 96th, John J. 97th, John J. 98th, John J. 99th, John J. 100th, John J. 101st, John J. 102nd, John J. 103rd, John J. 104th, John J. 105th, John J. 106th, John J. 107th, John J. 108th, John J. 109th, John J. 110th, John J. 111th, John J. 112th, John J. 113th, John J. 114th, John J. 115th, John J. 116th, John J. 117th, John J. 118th, John J. 119th, John J. 120th, John J. 121st, John J. 122nd, John J. 123rd, John J. 124th, John J. 125th, John J. 126th, John J. 127th, John J. 128th, John J. 129th, John J. 130th, John J. 131st, John J. 132nd, John J. 133rd, John J. 134th, John J. 135th, John J. 136th, John J. 137th, John J. 138th, John J. 139th, John J. 140th, John J. 141st, John J. 142nd, John J. 143rd, John J. 144th, John J. 145th, John J. 146th, John J. 147th, John J. 148th, John J. 149th, John J. 150th, John J. 151st, John J. 152nd, John J. 153rd, John J. 154th, John J. 155th, John J. 156th, John J. 157th, John J. 158th, John J. 159th, John J. 160th, John J. 161st, John J. 162nd, John J. 163rd, John J. 164th, John J. 165th, John J. 166th, John J. 167th, John J. 168th, John J. 169th, John J. 170th, John J. 171st, John J. 172nd, John J. 173rd, John J. 174th, John J. 175th, John J. 176th, John J. 177th, John J. 178th, John J. 179th, John J. 180th, John J. 181st, John J. 182nd, John J. 183rd, John J. 184th, John J. 185th, John J. 186th, John J. 187th, John J. 188th, John J. 189th, John J. 190th, John J. 191st, John J. 192nd, John J. 193rd, John J. 194th, John J. 195th, John J. 196th, John J. 197th, John J. 198th, John J. 199th, John J. 200th, John J. 201st, John J. 202nd, John J. 203rd, John J. 204th, John J. 205th, John J. 206th, John J. 207th, John J. 208th, John J. 209th, John J. 210th, John J. 211th, John J. 212th, John J. 213th, John J. 214th, John J. 215th, John J. 216th, John J. 217th, John J. 218th, John J. 219th, John J. 220th, John J. 221st, John J. 222nd, John J. 223rd, John J. 224th, John J. 225th, John J. 226th, John J. 227th, John J. 228th, John J. 229th, John J. 230th, John J. 231st, John J. 232nd, John J. 233rd, John J. 234th, John J. 235th, John J. 236th, John J. 237th, John J. 238th, John J. 239th, John J. 240th, John J. 241st, John J. 242nd, John J. 243rd, John J. 244th, John J. 245th, John J. 246th, John J. 247th, John J. 248th, John J. 249th, John J. 250th, John J. 251st, John J. 252nd, John J. 253rd, John J. 254th, John J. 255th, John J. 256th, John J. 257th, John J. 258th, John J. 259th, John J. 260th, John J. 261st, John J. 262nd, John J. 263rd, John J. 264th, John J. 265th, John J. 266th, John J. 267th, John J. 268th, John J. 269th, John J. 270th, John J. 271st, John J. 272nd, John J. 273rd, John J. 274th, John J. 275th, John J. 276th, John J. 277th, John J. 278th, John J. 279th, John J. 280th, John J. 281st, John J. 282nd, John J. 283rd, John J. 284th, John J. 285th, John J. 286th, John J. 287th, John J. 288th, John J. 289th, John J. 290th, John J. 291st, John J. 292nd, John J. 293rd, John J. 294th, John J. 295th, John J. 296th, John J. 297th, John J. 298th, John J. 299th, John J. 300th, John J. 301st, John J. 302nd, John J. 303rd, John J. 304th, John J. 305th, John J. 306th, John J. 307

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC1
6.00 *Ceefax AM*. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.

6.30 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough and Selma Scott. News from Pam Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, and 8.15; weather preview at 6.55; some of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.35; star tips, food and cooking and *Ask Alison* all between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 *Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way*. Lesson four illustrates a quick way to teach dogs to sit down (r 9.25).

Closedown 10.30 *Play School*, presented by Fraser Wilson (r) 10.55 *Closedown*.

12.30 *New Afternoon* with Richard Whitemore and Frances Cordero. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill 12.57 *Regional news* (London and SE only); financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles)

1.00 *Pebble Mill at One*

Among the guests is fashion guru Jeff Banks who talks to designer Caroline Charles 1.45 Gran (r) 1.50 *Stop-Gol* (r).

2.00 *Film: Vivacious Lady* (1938) starring James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. The first showing on British television for this tale of a young professor who marries a New York night-club singer on the spur of the moment. He then has to return to his home town with his new wife and face criticism, not least from his former fiancee. Directed by George Stevens. 2.25 *Ten Million People*. The fourth of five films about Britain's elderly (1). 2.53 *Regional news* (not London).

3.55 *Play School*, presented by Rosalind Wilson (r) 4.25

Jeckyll and Hyde Asher reads part two of *The Railway Children* (r) 4.40 *Wumper*. The first of a new comedy series about a dog warden 5.05 *John Craven's Newsround* 5.10

Record Breakers. Roy Castle meets Richard Crane, who ran across the Himalayas with his brother, Adrian.

5.40 *Sixty Minutes* includes national news at 5.40 and the regional news magazines at 5.53. The closing news headlines are at 6.33.

6.40 *Angela*. Jeff Harris is given a multiple allergy test by Doctor Levy thereby whetting Alison's appetite for the subject – much to the annoyance of Edward.

7.05 *Harty, Russell's guest is singer Debbie Harry*.

7.40 *Don't Wait Up*. Tony Britton and Nigel Havers star as the father and son medical men whose marriages have both founded on the rocks.

8.10 *Dallas*. Bobby suddenly realises that he can only overtake J.R. in the fight for Ewing Oil with the help of a miracle.

9.00 *News with Sue Lawley*.

9.25 *Play One of Ourselves*, by William Trevor. A delightful story of a young man on the threshold of adulthood, living in a rural Irish town during the 1950s (see *Choice*).

10.15 *Called Up*. Reminiscences of eighteen years of National Service from a variety of former 'squaddies' including Auberon Waugh, Fred Truman and Mr Bruce Kent.

11.00 *News headlines*.

11.10 *The Rockford Files*. The unorthodox private detective discovers that female colleagues can be more devious than males (r).

12.00 *Weather*.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1069kHz/275m; Radio 2: 836kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF -90.52; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF -92.95; LBC 1125kHz/265m; VHF 97.3; Capital 1548kHz/194m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 543kHz/463m.

ITV/2pm
6.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anne Diamond and John Noakes. A review of the day's papers, news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.45; exercises at 6.45 and 9.15; *Alarm Call* at 6.50 and 8.42; John Scott is a guest in the Studio at 7.15; *Tommy Mallett's pop news* at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; *Inside Captain Sensible's house* at 8.05; *Gyles Brandreth's video report* at 8.35; baby talk at 8.02; and closing news headlines at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 *Thames news headlines*, 9.30 *For Schools*, 9.45 *Sikhs and Christian worship*, 9.57 *Festivals from the Muslim, Hindu and Jewish faiths*, 10.21 *The needs of the disabled children*, 10.45 *Economics: Work without workers*, 11.08 *Safety in the home, and in the water*, 11.25 *Toys*, 11.38 *France: the valley of the River Author*.

12.00 *Portland Bill Puppet* adventures of a lighthouse keeper, 12.10 *Sounds Like a Story*, Mark Wynter with the tale of the Noisy Neighbours, 12.30 *The Sutivans*.

1.00 *News*, 1.20 *Thames news*.

1.30 *A Plus*, *Mavis Nicholson* has her picture taken by top photographer Terence Donovan and David Naylor looks at home computers with Cyndy Miles, editor of *Personal Computer News*.

2.00 *Take the High Road*.

2.30 *A Kind of Loving*. Episode seven of the serial chronicling the life and loves of Vic Brown (r), 2.30 *Sons and Daughters* Australian-made serial about the dramas surrounding the Hamilton and Palmer families.

4.00 *Portland Bill*. A repeat of the programme shown at noon.

4.15 *Dangerous* (r), 4.20 *Razzamatazz*. Live pop music and interviews. 4.45 *CBTV*.

5.15 *Estuaries*. Film. Amos's uncle is laid to rest and a grand occasion it turns out to be.

5.45 *News*, 5.50 *Thames news*.

6.20 *Help!* *Viv Taylor* Gee with news of *CAT'S* – the Children's Aid Team.

6.30 *Crossroads*. Adam Chance has a business success while Duke looks at Hobson's Choice.

6.55 *Reporting London*. Angela Lambert reports on the adequacy of fire regulations in bed-sitters and Enfield Co-op's tea dancers join their counterparts at the Waldorf Hotel.

7.30 *Give Us A Clue*. Celebrity charades chaired by Michael Aspel. This week Ursula Stubbs's team is Fatty Brown, Rula Lenska and Claire Rayner while Lionel Blair is supported by Duncan Goodhew, Roy Kinnear and Robin Nedwell (r).

8.00 *News*. The third and final part of the drama about the life and presidency of the charismatic John Kennedy (see *Choice*).

10.00 *News* followed by *Thames news headlines*.

10.30 *Film: The Big Sleep* (1946) starring Robert Mitchum and Sarah Miles. Raymond Chandler's celebrated crime story transferred by director Michael Winner to the English seaside. Private detective Philip Marlowe is summoned to the home of the aged General Woodward and discovers that what seems to be a case of blackmail leads to murder. A star-studded supporting cast includes James Stewart, John Mills and Joan Collins.

12.00 *Night Thoughts* from the Rev. Dr Charles Elliott.



Cyril Cusack as Quigley:
BBC1 9.25pm

Viewers who have already been hooked by the previous two episodes will not want to miss the final part of Central's superior £5million drama *KENNEDY* (TV 8.00pm). Newcomers to the series must take the opportunity to see this episode which covers the part of the Cuban missile crisis to Kennedy's death in Dallas hospital. *British Voice* (r) 8.30pm. Gedney has skilfully captured the sub-plots of the crisis and viewers, even with the knowledge of the outcome of the confrontation, will be absorbed by the debate and argument that went on in the White House during those vital 13 days. However, the President is not hidden with J Edgar Hoover's puritanical obsession and to Kennedy's womanising, casting Hoover in the role of master of ONE OF OURSELVES (BBC1 9.25pm), a delightful observation

of Irish rural town life in the 1950s. He plays John Joe, a 15-year-old, who, much to his wife's chagrin, has secured a job at the local saw-mill, rather than seek his fortune over the water. His first Woodbine, his first stout and his burgeoning interest in sex is catered for by Mr Lynch, a wonderful cameo role played superbly by Neil Doherty, who, in the role of the town's regular John Joe with tales of home.

Peterson, the only non-Irishman in the cast, is Mr Del, the owner of the parish priest to tip in the bud anything unwarranted in the back-row, a role he handles with great enthusiasm, while Cyril Cusack is his usual excellent self as the eccentric Quigley, the town buffoon.

CHOICE

presidential morals. The neo-natal death of the president's second son is covered with compassion; Kennedy's Berlin speech is archive of the actual event but Martin Luther King's 'I have a dream' oration is spoken by an actor who has the voice of a motorcycle is a masterful piece of tense, dramatic, reconstruction.

Martin Sheen is excellent as the charismatic Kennedy, well supported by John Shea as his devoted brother, Bobby, and Blair Brown, a remarkable look-alike of John Kennedy.

• Sixteen-year-old Stephen Mason has a gem of a role for his television debut in *William Trevor's ONE OF OURSELVES* (BBC1 9.25pm), a delightful observation

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CHOICE

presidential morals. The neo-natal death of the president's second son is covered with compassion; Kennedy's Berlin speech is archive of the actual event but Martin Luther King's 'I have a dream' oration is spoken by an actor who has the voice of a motorcycle

motorcycle is a masterful piece of tense, dramatic, reconstruction.

Martin Sheen is excellent as the charismatic Kennedy, well supported by John Shea as his devoted brother, Bobby, and Blair Brown, a remarkable look-alike of John Kennedy.

• Sixteen-year-old Stephen Mason has a gem of a role for his television debut in *William Trevor's ONE OF OURSELVES* (BBC1 9.25pm), a delightful observation

of Irish rural town life in the 1950s. He plays John Joe, a 15-year-old, who, much to his wife's chagrin, has secured a job at the local saw-mill, rather than seek his fortune over the water. His first Woodbine, his first stout and his burgeoning interest in sex is catered for by Mr Lynch, a wonderful cameo role played superbly by Neil Doherty, who, in the role of the town's regular John Joe with tales of home.

Peterson, the only non-Irishman in the cast, is Mr Del, the owner of the parish priest to tip in the bud anything unwarranted in the back-row, a role he handles with great enthusiasm, while Cyril Cusack is his usual excellent self as the eccentric Quigley, the town buffoon.

Unionist group quits Assembly

Continued from page 1
The so-called Catholic Reaction Force said the three murders on Sunday were only a "token retaliation" for the shooting by the Protestant Action Force of Adrian Carroll in Armagh city earlier this month. Carroll's brother was an INLA member who died after being shot by police a year ago.

The killers called on the Protestant Action Force - a front for the Ulster Volunteer Force - to cease its attacks "or we will make the Darkley killings look like a picnic". They said they could easily have killed 20 people in the Pentecostal hall.

The security forces believe the killings have all the hallmarks of Dominic McGlinchey's style. Police in the Republic believe that a burnt-out taxi found in co Louth was used by the killers. The taxi driver picked up four men in Dundalk but was forced from his car at gunpoint near the border and warned not to report the hijacking for four hours.

Meanwhile, the sister of one of the victims appealed for no reprisals. Miss Elizabeth Wilson said: "Let there be no tit-for-tat killings. In God's name let there be no reprisals."

The widow of another victim, Mrs Elizabeth Brown, said: "What use are words? The Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away. Harold would not have wanted me to say much. He was murdered, what else is there to say? I just hope that justice is done and the killers are caught."

None of the congregation of 700 had returned to the hall and Pastor Robert Bain said that unless some protection was given he could not ask people to return to worship.

Mr Bain was standing at the lectern when he heard the first bullets. "I heard a rat-a-tat-tat and I saw flashes in the glass. Everyone dived to the floor. They didn't need to be told. They knew what was happening. One of the men ran up the aisle. He was shot. And then they opened fire into the hall. It was all over in seconds. But there was squeals and crying from people lying and I just walked through praying more for them and trying to do my best."

Mr Bain said the congregation had worshipped there for the past 30 years and had never dreamt that it would find itself under attack.

Inside the Bundestag, a group of Green Party MPs

More than 150 people were arrested yesterday as police turned water canons on anti-nuclear demonstrators outside the Bundestag in Bonn when the West German Parliament opened its debate on nuclear missiles (Michael Binion writes).

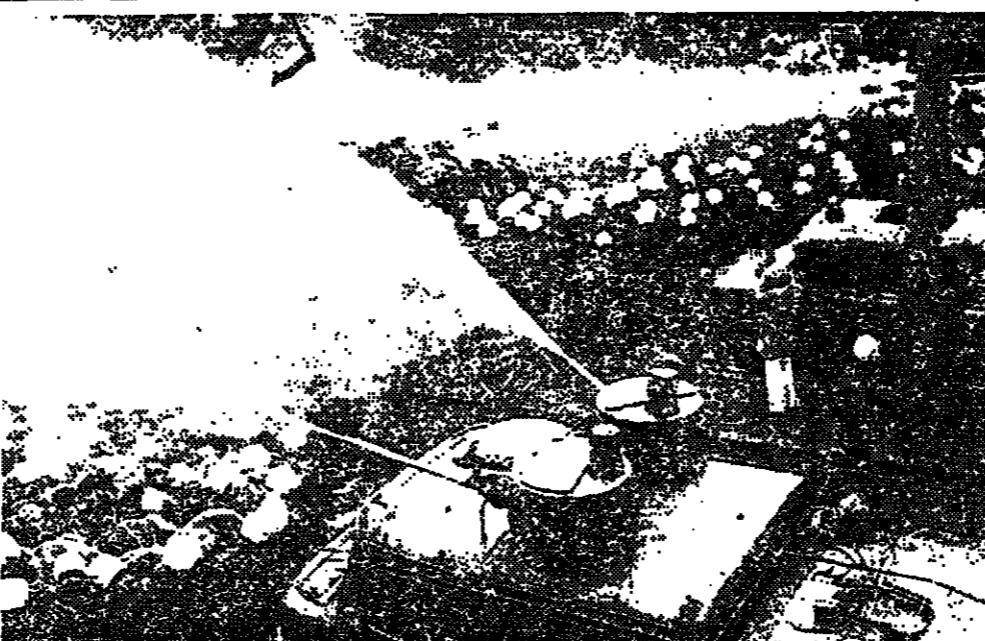
The debate was held in an atmosphere resembling a fortress. Thousands of police, armed with shields, truncheons and guns, mounted on horses and waiting in vans and armoured vehicles, sealed off all the approach roads and turned their water canons on the chanting, whistling demonstrators, who blocked the main road into Bonn and tried to break through the police cordon.

Police said that despite the arrests, on the whole the demonstration - far smaller than the huge rally here last month - passed off safely. About 3,000 maintained their vigil in the evening and police repeatedly doused them with water canons to clear the road.

Mr Bain said the congregation had worshipped there for the past 30 years and had never dreamt that it would find itself under attack.

Inside the Bundestag, a group of Green Party MPs

Water power dampens Bonn missile fury



Bonn demonstrators cowering under the force of two water canons on the approach road to the Bundestag, sealed off by armed police

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne attends the Annual Presentation of Medals and Certificates to Nurses of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, at Guildhall, 3.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits the Royal College of Music, Prince Consort Road, 3.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, East African Women's League, attends their Annual General Meeting at Church

House, Holy Trinity Brompton SW3, 2.50.

The Duke of Gloucester visits Royal Army Pay Corps at Worthy Down, Hampshire, 10.30.

Duchess of Gloucester visits Ad Astra School, Canford Heath, 10.45;

and then High Field Flannels for Bournemouth Old Peoples' Welfare and Housing Society, Southbourne, Dorset, 2.30; and later attends a Royal Concert, organized by the Musicians Benevolent Fund, to mark the Festival of St Cecilia, Royal Festival Hall, London, 7.45.

The Duke of Kent, as President

of the Design Council's Schools Design Project, visits the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, SW1, 2.30; and later, as Patron of the New Bridge Lecture at Ironmongers' Hall, Shafesbury Place, EC2, 5.55.

Princess Alexandra presents the Design Council's Schools Design Project to the Institution of Civil

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New exhibitions

Paintings and Drawings by the Brotherhood of Kuralists, Devizes Museum, Long Street, Devizes, Wiltshire; Tues to Sat 11 to 1 and 2 to 5, closed Sun and Mon (ends Dec 2).

Paintings by the Mulheimer Freibheit, Fruitmarket Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun (ends Dec 31).

The Colman Collection of Silver Mustard Pots, Victoria Art Gallery, Bridge Street, Bath; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends Dec 31).

Opening of Pitt Rivers Gallery (new Pitt Rivers Archaeological Collection), the Salisbury Museum, The King's House, 65, The Close, Salisbury, Wiltshire; Mon to Sat 10.30-4.

Paintings by the Special Report, 1.50pm

American Football, 1.50pm

Paintings by Ken Taylor, MacLaren Art Gallery, Rosedale Park, Ayr, Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (ends today).

Disraeli's Last Income Tax group schools Christmas card design exhibition at the Coalfeild Gallery, Sunderland Arts Centre, 17 Grange Terrace, Stockton Road, Sunderland, Tues to Sat 10 to 6 (ends today).

Last chance to see

Paintings by Ian Taylor, MacLaren Art Gallery, Rosedale Park, Ayr, Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (ends today).

Disraeli's Last Income Tax group schools Christmas card design exhibition at the Coalfeild Gallery, Sunderland Arts Centre, 17 Grange Terrace, Stockton Road, Sunderland, Tues to Sat 10 to 6 (ends today).

Music

Organ recital by Andrew Shaw, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Concert by Peter Thompson (cello) and Robin Colvill (piano), Golspie High School, Sutherland, 7.30.

Concert by the St Andrews University Musical Society Choir and the University Chamber Orchestra, St Salvator's Chapel, St Andrews, 8.

Concert by the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra, MacRobert Arts Centre, Stirling, 8.

Musical Muddle by BBC Radio 3, 21.15.

The Way with Many for example (5).

Total, so speak (5).

Paddy sang - erratically in part (5).

Overturns - but finished up on top (3-3).

Move to name one name coming up (5).

It's a long article ruined - he seeks agreements (9).

Mariner's Mary Ann (5).

Like tatty books in the autumn of their lives? (9).

Abreast or - it may be so - leading? (9).

To walk about certainly is dear to one's heart? (9).

Turns the lights down - the solar variety on the Square (4,3).

Made Bubble (7).

The way with many for example (5).

Each colour like the corn (5